The Intelligencer.

AND BELLEVILLE AND HASTINGS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNINGS, CORNER FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS. | LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 27. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA WEST, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1861. NUMBER 24.

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IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
CORNER OF FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS,
Belleville, C. W.

M. BOWELL, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER," Office, is being constantly renewed, and large additions of every variety and style of Type, added, which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices, such as—

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BILL HEADINGS,
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BILL BOOKS,
LABELS,

With every other description of Job Work.

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Business Directory.

DR. E. A. BURNS,
ECLECTIC Physician and Surgeon. Office and Residence in Dr. Coleman's Block, between Grant's Hotel and Patterson's Foundry, Front Street, Belleville. 16-3m

DRS. LISTER & HENRY,
RESIDENCE and Office Corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.

JAMES LISTER, Licentiate of Medicine, Member R. C. of Surgeons, London.	WALTER S. HENRY, M. D. Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.

P. S.—A vacancy for one or two students.
Belleville, July 7th, 1860 36

T. E. POMEROY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucher, and Coroner, for the County of Hastings.
☞ Residence—Tweed, Hungerford.

DR. B. S. WILLSON,
PHYSICIAN, & SURGEON. Residence, Roslin.

A. A. YEOMANS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Hastings Village, Madoc. Office next door to Wright's Grocery Store. 34

N. J. BIRD, M. D.,
GRADUATE of the University of Queen's College, Kingston.
RESIDENCE—Roslin. 19v26.

W. W. ELMER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & ACCOUCHEUR.
RESIDENCE, Hastings Village, Madoc. 25n51

ROSS & BELL,
BARRISTERS, &c. &c., have removed their Law Offices to Mr. Nosworthy's building, on the corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, and directly opposite the Post Office and Dafoe House. 19

MESSRS. INNES & MACLEOD,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Architects, and Land and General Agents.
Office—Dafoe House Building, Belleville.
ROBERT L. INNES. HENRY A. F. MACLEOD.

DEAN & DIAMOND,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNIES-AT-LAW, &c., &c., Office, Bridge Street, opposite the Post Office, Belleville.
W. W. DEAN. 48 A. DIAMOND.

WM. HAMILTON PONTON,
(Registrar of the County of Hastings.)
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Belleville, C. W. Nov. 8, 1859.

T. A. LAZIER,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office, Bridge-Street, next door to the Empire Hotel, Belleville, C. W. 49

REMOVAL.
MR. GEORGE E. HENDERSON has REMOVED his Law Office to his new Buildings, opposite the Upper Bridge.
August 17th, 1869. 30

JONATHAN SISSON,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, and Notary Public.
OFFICE—Ham's Buildings, over Glass' Store, Belleville, April 19th, 1858. v24-n13

WALTER FINDLAY,
LAW AGENT, Notary Public & Conveyancer, Division Court business punctually attended to and Title Deeds examined.
CHAMBERS—Hastings Village, Madoc
Madoc, Aug. 6tl. 1858. v21 n28

A. R. DOUGALL,
RRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
FFICE—Over Harrison's Book Store, Front et, Belleville. 42

C. L. COLEMAN,
RRISTER & ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor n Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, Belleville.
FFICE—On the West side of Front Street, and osite Apothecaries Hall.

THOMAS WILLS,
UNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent.
FFICE—In the new Brick Building on the rt House Grounds.

GILLESPIE & CO.,
OLESALE GROCERS, Commission merants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, Belleville.

WILLIAM MOORMAN
PS constantly on hand FRESH BURNED LIME, at his Kiln, about half a mile north Railroad Station, Belleville. 15

Business Directory.

CHARLES FRANCIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Trenton, C. W. 19

MORGAN JELLETT, JR.,
SOLICITOR, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, Agent for the following first-class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"LIVERPOOL AND LONDON," "BRITTANNIA," AND "CANADA," Stirling, C. W. 6

GEORGE NEILSON,
DEALER in Printing and Wrapping Papers. All orders for Paper from the Moira Paper Mill to be addressed to him. Agents in Belleville, Messrs. J. & W. Sutherland, Front Street.

J. & T. TODD,
BUILDERS. Residence, West Belleville. Stone and Brick Work done on reasonable terms. Stone, Brick and Plastering Work, Excavations, &c., measured.
Building Stone constantly on hand for sale.

DR. G. V. N. RELYEA,
SURGEON DENTIST, Victoria Buildings Bellveille.

J. A. PHIPPEN.
SOAP & CANDLE manufacturer. Opposite Weese's Hotel, Front Street Belleville. 22-15

HIDES, HIDES.
HIGHEST price in Cash paid for Hides and Sheep skins, by
22-15. J. A. PHIPPEN.

GEORGE KELLY.
BUILDER, West Belleville. Contracts for Masonry, Plastering, Plain and Ornamental, taken on the most advantageous terms. All orders faithfully attended to. Cut Stone furnished per order. 13-1y.

C. FONES,
ARCHITECT and Builder. All orders with which he may be favoured in the above business, will be punctually attended to. References given if required.
SHOP in the rear of Blacklock's Grocery Store, Front Street, Belleville. 12

JAMES GEEN,
UNDERTAKER, keeps constantly on hand Coffins, and is prepared to attend to all calls in his line. A hearse furnished when required.
RESIDENCE—In the Masonic Hall, John Street Belleville. v25n7.

CHARLES MARTIN,
WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant, Flint's Wharf. Salt, Plaster, Coal, Water Lime, Cement, &c., constantly on hand for sale.
Belleville, April 11th, 1860. 12

R. ELVINS,
GROCER and Provision Dealer, keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries and Provisions, at the old stand, Front Street, Belleville.
July 24th, 1860. 27-tf

STEVENS HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE. This House is located in the business portion of the Town, and will be conducted as a first-class House Good yard and stabling, and a good Livery attached. 45

MADOC HOTEL,
SIMON McKENZIE, Proprietor, east side of Madawaska Street, in the Village of Hastings, C: W. Careful hostlers always in attendance. Good yards and stabling. 19

WELLINGTON HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.
THIS HOUSE still maintains the reputation of being second to none in this part of the Province. The most commodious Stables, Driving Houses, and enclosed yard, and attentive hostlers.
F. PAPINEAU.
Proprietor.
Belleville, Aug. 13th, 1860. 30

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER, SILVERSMITH,
AND JEWELLER,
AND Dealer in all kinds of English and American Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, opposite Holton's Dry Good Store, Front Street, Belleville.
☞ The highest price paid for Old Gold and Silver. 13

HASTINGS HOUSE, MADOC.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint the traveling public, that he has removed to his new and commodious premises, (formerly the "Franklin House") which he has enlarged, thoroughly renewed, and at great expense and labor made one of the most comfortable and convenient Hotels in the country.
New and extensive Stables, and a careful Hostler always in attendance.
Stage to Belleville leaves this house every morning at 8 o'clock.
LYMAN MOON,
Proprietor.
Madoc, Dec. 10. 1860. 47-tf.

PRINTERS' INK.
JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufacturer, Troy, a quantity of Printers' Ink, in 25lb kegs, at 20 and 25 cents per pound.
All orders promptly attended to.
M. BOWELL,
Intelligencer Office.
Belleville, May 16th, 1861,

BARLEY FORKS.
THOSE persons indebted to me for the above article are requested to call and pay at MR. LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, Belleville, without any delay.
J. F. CARSCALLEN.
Belleville, April 6th, 1861. 11-3m

Insurance Agencies.

INCORPORATED 1810 ! !
HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Comp'y.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS
$1,002,105.81,
With a successful business experience of more than Fifty Years.
T. C. ALLYN, *Sec'y.* H. HUNTINGTON, *Pres.*

POLICIES ISSUED AND RENEWED; LOSSES equitably adjusted and PAID IMMEDIATELY upon satisfactory proof, *in New York funds*, by the undersigned, the DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT.
ROBERT TANNAHILL,
11 Agent for Belleville and vicinity.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL,........£2,000,000 Sterling.
HAVING in connection with my Kingston Agency for the above well known Company also been appointed AGENT FOR BELLEVILLE and neighborhood, I beg to intimate that Applications for Risks for this section of the country will be received by MR. A. THOMSON, at the Office of the Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville.
DOUGLASS PRENTISS.
☞ N. B.—No charge for Policies made by this company.
Belleville, 22nd Sept., 1860. 36

LOANS UPON FREEHOLD PROPERTY.
THE CANADA AGENCY ASSOCIATION
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
HAVING NEGOTIATED LOANS TO the extent of $700,000, upon freehold property in Upper Canada, within eighteen months of commencing operations is preparto negotiate further loans, for sums varying from four hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars and upwards, upon improved Farms, for a term of five years, at eight per cent interest.
The Toronto Board having received a large amount
FOR IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT.
Are now able to make advances to a considerable extent upon approved farm properties without delay.
Parties who may be desirous to obtain loans through the Association, by applying to the undersigned will receive forms of application and all necessary information.
A. R. ROCHE, *Manager*,
Wellington street, near John street.
Toronto, October 1, 1860.

INSURANCE.
British America Assurance Company,
Oldest Chartered Canadian Office,
INCORPORATED 1833.
CAPITAL,........ $400,000.
HAVING been appointed Agent for the Cabove ompany, which is well known to be as safe, reliable and liberal, as any Insurance Company doing business in this Province, I beg to request the patronage of my friends and the public generally.
J. C. FRANCK.
Belleville, August 29th, 1860. 32-y1

Provincial Insurance Company
OF CANADA.
Fire and Marine.
Subscribed Capital, $ 1,986,000.
Paid up Capital,....$504,970,71.
PRESIDENT.........Hon. H. CAMERON.
VICE PRESIDENT,..J. S. HOWARD, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Hon. J. H. Cameron, J. S. Howard, Esq., Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P., Lewis Moffatt, Esq., John Cameron, Esq., M. P. P., W. L. Perrin, Esq., Geo. Duggan, Junr., Esq., Edward C. Jones, Esq., Hon. M. Cameron, M. P. P., Hon. George Crawford, R. P. Colton, Esquire.
Manager and Secretary:
JAMES SYDNEY CROCKER, ESQUIRE.
F. McANNANY, *Agent.*
Belleville, June 1st, 1860. 19y1.

The Granite State
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
J. B. RAND & CO.,
FISHERVILLE, N. H.
THESE instruments are made by experienced workmen, of the best materials, with the full iron frame, in Rosewood cases, containing all the improvements of the day which constitute a good Piano Forte, and for brilliancy and richness of tone are unsurpassed by any now offered in the market.
☞ *Every Instrument fully warranted.*
For sale by E. HARRISON, Sole Agent for Belleville and vicinity, for these unrivalled instruments.
Belleville, July 23, 1860. 27-1y

WM. CLARK,
Merchant Tailor,
WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he still continues the business in all its branches, at his
OLD STAND, FRONT STREET,
opposite Fanning's Hotel.
☞ Paris, London and New York Fashions received regularly.
Orders punctually attended to, and garments of every description manufactured in the latest styles, and warranted to fit.
WM. CLARK.
Belleville, Feb. 10th, 1860. 3

TO MASONS AND THOSE INTENDING TO BUILD.
THE subscribers beg to state that they intend, during the ensuing Summer, manufacturing a quantity of
MACHINE AND STOCK BRICK,
and from the experience which they have both had in the business, together with other facilities which they are in possession of for the manufacture of the article, they feel confident of giving general satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.
YARD in rear of Read's Distillery.
W. A. FOSTER,
A. T. PETRIE.
Belleville, March 12th, 1861. 8

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE

NORTH RIDING

OF THE

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN,—I offer myself again as a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching General Election. I believe I have discharged faithfully the duties of the trust you have reposed in me, I therefore confidently appeal to you for the further extension of your confidence. I have not neglected the peculiar interests of the Riding, and I have given an equal attention to the general interests of the Province. I have on all occasions supported the protection given to our manufacturers, and shall continue to do so. The Tariff has been re-adjusted for the two-fold object of securing a sufficient revenue to meet our liabilities, (the growth of past years' administration, and not the present,) and incidentally to afford encouragement to our manufactures. The success of this policy is clearly shown by the numerous manufactories of every description which have sprung up in every section of the Province.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

The census just taken shows that Upper Canada has a population of 265,822 over Lower Canada. When I last appealed to you I told you I would unhessitatingly vote against any motion that was a mere abstract declaration of the principle, and I did so. I also told you, if, after the census were taken, a Bill should be introduced to re-adjust the representation of the people, I would vote for it. I have faithfully adhered to my promise; for when the Bill was introduced during the late session to amend the representation, I voted in favor of it, by voting against the motion that it be read that day six months. In my opinion this question must be settled at an early date; I look upon the principle as being so just and equitable that it must prevail, and I have no doubt it will eventually be carried.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

Another question of impotance is the Grand Trunk. I know how closely everything connected with this Company is watched by the public, and it is well that it is so; but it is right that the truth should prevail, and that in a case so closely connected with the prosperity of the Province, falsehood should not be promulgated even for party purposes. I regret to say this has been done. The last charge is, that advances have been made to that company, and so fully am I borne out in the statement I have made upon this question to the various portions of the constituency I have already addressed, by the Attorney General for Canada West, that I at once adopt his explanation, and it is this:—

"We have been charged in Parliament during the last season with having made unauthorized advances to the Grand Trunk Railway. Nothing can be more untrue. If there be one thing more than another for which the present Government deserves credit, it is for not exceeding the authoity given them by the constitution. It has been stated by Mr. Dorion that the Government advanced to the Grand Trunk Railway $1,168,830 67. This sum is made up of the following items:—

Advance on account of postage,	$ 73,000 00
Advance on 1st February, 1861, to keep the Line open	120,000 00
Loan on Toronto City Bonds,	316,333 33
Loan on £42,500 sterling at 6 per cent, preference bonds of Grand Trunk Railway,	172,830 67
Exchange on Grand Trunk Railway, received from Bank of Upper Canada,	486,666 67
Making in all	$1,168,830 67

Now, Mr. Dorion should have stated that of this sum the public accounts showed that $245,712 85 were repaid; and I will now call your attention to every item contained in the above statement.

1. The first item of $73,000 was not an advance, but a payment for work done in carrying the mails.

3. As to the "Loan on Toronto City Bonds, $216,333 33." This loan as appears by the papers laid before Parliament in April 1860 (more than a year ago) was made out of the unemployed balances arising out of the 5 per cent new loan at the recommendation of the financial Agent upon sterling Bonds of the City of Toronto, at 80 per cent. of the value. It bore 5 per cent interest; the security was undoubted; and it was considered by Mr. Galt a good temporary investment, an opinion in which Parliament certainly coincided last year, when it was submitted to them. Mr. Galt, in the late debate, stated that this loan had been directed to be called in, that $132,568 had already been paid back, and that failing the prompt payment of the remainder, the Agents in London had been instructed to realize the Toronto City Bonds, which being held at 20 per cent discount, and always hitherto saleable at par, he had no doubt would immediately replace the outstanding balance at $183,765 33; that the Government had nothing to do with the Grand Trunk in the transaction, had never had any negotiation with the Company about it, and were perfectly satisfied with the security they held.

4. As to the "Loan on Preference Bonds Grand Trunk Railroad, $172,830 67." In regard to this the facts are plain. At the period when the Prince of Wales had just sailed from England on his late visit to Canada, on the invitation of the Legislature, expressly given on the occasion of opening the Victoria Bridge, Mr. Galt being in London, was applied to by the Grand Trunk there, in view of the prostration of their credit, from the non payment of interest on their Bonds, and from an apprehension that the complete insolvency of the Company would take place before the Prince's visit could be terminated. It was represented that a sum of £40,000 to £50,000 would meet the most pressing claims, and that the company might still be able by a little delay to postpone, and possibly to avert the misfortunes that have since overtaken them. Under these circumstances the Board pressed Mr. Galt at once to sanction a claim they had on the Government for postal service, amounting to about $200,000. This was refused; and they then proposed in addition to the claim to lodge with the Agents of the Province Preference Bonds for £42,500 sterling, as security for a loan from unemployed funds then in London, for the amount required. To this proposition Mr. Galt assented, and under it the sum of $172,830.67 was loaned by the London Agents. Of this sum $113,144 89 was subsequently found to be actually due to the company, and consequently appears in the accounts as repaid. The real loan was therefore only $55,685 78, while the security held, even at the present selling price of Preference Bonds (say 70 per cent.) is worth $144,783 33, and the company still claim arrears of postal money of about $80,000. It was also stated in the debate that at the time, and in fact during all last year, the Government actually had in their hands money belonging to the Grand Trunk, $250,329 17 for the works of the Arthabaska line, so that in fact the loan was made from their own money. This transaction is the only one where the Company obtained any aid from the Government; and certainly under the circumstances, it cannot with any truth be called an advance of Provincial funds, while small and pitiful as it was, it certainly saved the Province from the mortification of a refusal by the Prince to open the Victoria Bridge, which must have occurred, had the insolvency of the company been complete before that event.

5. The last item is a charge of "Exchange on Grand Trunk Bonds received from Bank of Upper Canada, $486,666 67. In explanation of this item, it may be necessary to state that the Bank of Upper Canada was appointed by the Lafontaine-Baldwin administration the fiscal Agent of the Province; and that administration thus made it the whole depository of the Provincial funds.—We found it so, and continued to carry out the same policy. Last year rumors got abroad affecting the credit and position of the Bank. Government, however, satisfied themselves by a rigid inquiry of the solvency of that institution. They therefore continued to deposit the public funds in the Bank, as they felt sure that a withdrawal of the account would have been considered as a want of confidence on the part of the government, and would probably have created a panic and caused a run upon the Bank.—This panic might, and probably would have extended to the other Banks, and Canada msght have seen a more disastrous financial crisis than it has ever experienced. The Government, therefore, continued to employ the Bank of Upper Canada as the depository of the public revenues. The Province it obliged to remit to England, half-yearly large sums to meet the interests of the public debt. This is done by the purchase of Bills of Exchange, and the Province bought from the Bank of Upper Canada, for the purpose of remittance, a draft or a bill of Exchange on the Grand Trunk Railway Company in London which was indebted to it, for the sum of $588,666 67, and of course the Bank of Upper Canada charged the Province with the amount. The Bill was sent to England and accepted by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, who thereby promised to pay it. In consequence of the financial embarrassments of the company, they were unable to pay the Bill, and it was protested. The only consequence of this was that the Bank, which was responsible for the amount of the Bill, and had charged it to the Province, would be obliged to credit the Province with the amount again. The only reason why this item appears in the Public Accounts at all is that the Minister of Finance wished to hold the Bill, and thus have the double security of the Bank and the Railway Company for the amount."

PUBLIC DEBT.

A great deal of alarm is sought to be created by certain portions of the Press, and by the leaders of certain parties in the Province, upon the question of our Debt. True the debt has increased, but the taxation of the people has not increased since the present Government took office. Upon this point the Attorney General very truly states: "The course of the administration has been surrounded with difficulties. On taking office in 1854 the responsibility of completing the Grand Trunk Railway was thrown upon us. In 1857 came a great commercial and financial crisis, which ruined so many of our best men, depreciated property all over the country, and destroyed the public revenue. The province has survived all this, and never, I am happy to say, has the revenue been more flourishing, the country more prosperous, or the public credit higher. In carrying out our policy we have not increased the public burthens, for, as has been shown by the Minister of Finance, the average amount of taxation per head *is the same as in the time of Mr. Hincks, or a little less*; that instead of there being $70,000,000, as alleged by the opposition press, it is only $58,000,000. This debt is not large, and when you consider that all our Public Works are completed—that for the future we will only have to provide for the ordinary administration of affairs, and that the country is rapidly increasing in wealth and population, you will see that the debt will speedily diminish and finally disappear." And I may add the following further facts found in the Public Accounts of the past year: "In concluding nis remarks upon tne Public Debt, the undersigned desires to submit the following summary of its position as affected by the legislation of past years.

The legislation, prior to 1852, has produced a debt of $27,974,900.49. From 1852 to 1854, less redeemed, $13,743,304.01.—From 1854 to 1858, less redeemed, $11,257,247.36. From 1858 to 1860, less redeemed, $5,317,017.95. Making the present Debt, $58,292,469.81. Against which are held funds to redeem the outstanding Municipal Loan Fund Bonds, $2,936,544. Of the present debt, nearly one-half, or $27,264,011, is issued on terms providing for its ultimate liquidation; and, under the authority already granted by Parliament, it may be expected that the whole remaining debt will be gradually placed in a similar position; while the results already obtained conclusively prove that no increased charge of any importance will be placed upon the Revenues of the Province." This shows that from 1858 to 1861, the increase has only been a little over *five millions*, and it must be remembered that this period covers the distress and reduction of revenue for the disastrous years of 1857 and 1858, as well as 1859, and also the amount required to convert our 6 and 7 per cents into *fives*.

In a like manner do these same parties undertake to discuss, before you, the question of the indebtedness of the Province. In doing so, they shew but one side of the accounts for the whole, and in their ignorance forget to show the credit as well as the debit side of the account. If such a course is pursued from ignorance, it proves to you how little able these men are to lay a statement of facts before you for your impartial consideration, but if this course is taken by them designedly, then it proves to you how totally unworthy they are of credence under any consideration.

FRENCH DOMINATION.

There are those who seek your support and suffrages who do not hesitate to falsely represent matters to you. They seek to excite your prejudice by false and unsound issues and cries, and hope by misrepresenting others to foist themselves into your favour. Wanting in position themselves, they seek to bring down others to their own level, and circulate statements which no man in his senses and acquainted with the truth would attempt to circulate. They talk to you of the right of Upper Canada to participate in the Government being denied them, which assertion being truly interpreted, means they want office for themselves and their friends. They talk of French domination, and the sacrifice of British right—British privileges, nad British interests, as if they thought they knew what these were; and you would fancy, if you heard them talk, or if you read their twaddle, that all the officers in the gift of the Crown were bestowed upon persons of French origin. Yet such is very, very far from being the fact. I call your atten-

1861, showing a list of office-holders and employees by origin, and you will see by it that even in Lower Canada, those of British origin greatly preponderate:

	British Origin.	French Origin.
In Executive Offices,	19	8
In Receiver General's Dep't,	10	3
In Finance Department,	16	2
In Custom's Department,	15	5
In Executive Council,	12	2
In Public Works,	19	6
In Bureau of Agriculture,	6	2
In Law Office, West,	7	0
In Law Office, East,	1	4
In Crown Lands,	51	22
In Light Houses,	43	6
In Customs, C. E.,	81	40
Judges, Court Q. B., East,	2	3
Judges Superior Court,	12	10
Judges Court of Chancery,	14	0
Judges Court Q B, West,	3	0
Judges Court Common Pleas,	3	0
In Customs, Upper Canada,	249	5
In Canals, Upper Canada,	12	19
	595	142

This does not include Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace, or Coroners. But it shews that even in Lower Canada, there are 96 of British origin, and only 57 of French. Why then, is this cry raised, except to call into existence prejudices to back the feelings of interested office-seekers, and deceive the electors.

UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

Since I was last favored with your support another question has been placed before the public. I mean the question of the Toronto University. Again, the Attorney General's opinions being in accordance with my own, and being those which I have already enunciated to you, I transfer them to this document, and I do so under the conviction that the views therein taken will prove satisfactory to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects who desire to see sound and beneficial education generally extended. "The University Act provides that any surplus remaining after paying the necessary expenses of the Provincial University and College shall be appropriated by the Legislature to the furtherance of Academical Education.—The Government have ordered the issue of a Commission to enquire into this expenditure, with the object of applying any surplus that may exist, after fully providing for the requirements of the University and College, to the support of the other Seats of Learning in Upper Canada. They design further to ask the Legislature for additional aid and assistance to those institutions from the Upper Canada Building Fund—a fund belonging to Upper Canada, and only applicable to Upper Canaudian purposes."

PRINTING.

It has been produced as a charge against me that I had no right to receive a vote from Parliament above that granted to any member. I desire to say I did not. The amount voted to me for looking into and correcting the system of printing in vogue in the Public Departments and in Parliament, had nothing to do with my services while the House was in session. In fact, the work could not then be done. I was engaged for nearly seven months during the recess, part of the time in Toronto and part in Quebec. I was obliged to keep parties constantly employed in writing, and the vote was made to meet these expenses, and not for any service in my seat in the House.—As to the result of my labors I give them to you as they were adopted by the Joint Committee of both Houses, and laid before Parliament in the following words:

"The following table will shew the gross amount paid in each of the four years of the last contracts on account of Parliamentary Printing and Binding. The services include the cost of the Sessional printing, as well as the Journals. The Table will also shew the number of volumes printed in each of those years to perfect, in the two languages, one set of the Journals of both Houses. The figures and the volumes are, for convenience placed side by side—they represent respectively the gross amount paid for printing and binding, and the gross amount of printing work preserved for binding and distribution. The volumes, it will be observed, have no other relation to the figures beyond the proportion which their cost bears to the whole amount—annually paid under the Parliamentary Contracts:—

Amount paid in		
1856—$133,051 58	No. of Vols—	28.
1857— 204,859 43	"	52
1858— 159,547 91	"	44
1859— 110,645 23	"	24

The accounts of 1860, now submitted illustrate the promised advantages of a "new Contract" and a "new System," for they give for the year, a total expenditure of of barely $26,000. The number of volumes of Journals and Sessional papers being 12.

In comparing the expenses of the first year under the new contract, with each of those of the four preceding years, the following result is given:

Between 1856 and 1860, a reduction of	$107,051 58
" 1857 and 1860 "	178,859 43
" 1858 and 1860 "	133,547 91
" 1859 and 1860 "	88,645 23

And I may add that the actual cost of the Parliamentary Printing for 1860 was less than the amount appropriated for that service last Session, by the sum of $75,000, or one-fourth the contemplated expenses for which provision was made.

By which it will be perceived that from $204,850 in 1857, it was reduced in 1860 to $25,000, and I am clear in saying that although I had the co-operation and concurrence of a committee to confirm what I had done during the recess, as well as during the Session, they will all agree to this fact, that the labour was mine.

I think I have said enough to assure you that your past confidence has not been betrayed. I may not from infirmity be able to visit as many of you personally as I desire, but I am sure you will excuse me when you are assured that my labors do not relax for the interest and advancement of our Riding, and the country generally.

Yours truly,

GEO. BENJAMIN,

☞ On the 24th ult. a duel was fought at San Rafeal, California, between the Hon. D. Showalter and Hon. Charles W. Piercy, both members of the House of Assembly, which resulted in the death of the later.

☞ At the meeting in London of the Band of British North America the report was adopted, and a dividend declared of 6 per cent. It was stated that the Bank had not been injuriously effected by the American crisis, but that the branches in Canada had been strengthened in specie with a view too entingencies.

☞ The last issue of the *Canadian Agriculturist* contasns the Prize List for the approaching Agricultural Exhibition to be held in London on September 24, 25, 26 and 27. The amount of prizes offered is $12,000, being only a little less than last year, when $4,000 additional was given by the Government. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' prize of $60, taken from his present

REPORT OF THE GRAND TRUNK COMMISSION.

As the best answer that can be given to the alleged astounding disclosures that have been made in this document, we intend to publish the entire report. Those journals which are trying to make political capital out of the document are specially careful not to permit their readers to peruse it.—Not one of them has printed or given the least intimation of an intention to print it. The most that any of them has done is to cull out a few lines here and there, containing statements which perhaps were answered in some other part of the report. The fair and the honest way to deal with the matter is to place the whole case, as comprised in the report, before the public. The people will then have an opportunity of reading it, and they will have no difficulty in forming their own conclusion.—Will those journals which day after day demanded the publication of the report, venture now that it is in their hands to give it to their readers, without mutilation or misrepresentation? We shall soon see what reply they will give to this question; but in the mean time we have no idea that they will have the courage to place it before their readers.

Let us take an example of misrepresentation of the facts contained in this report from the *Globe* of Monday. After giving from the report some letters which furnish a complete explanation of one another, and about which therefore nothing need here be said, that journal makes the following assertions:—

"Immediately previous to the floating of Mr. Galt's grand financial scheme, the Province was largely indebted to Barings and Glyns; to meet this debt, Mr. Galt sent Barings and Glyns £500,000 of six per cent, debentures with instructions *not to sell them*, but to raise money upon them until his grand scheme was floated, when he would redeem them with part of the proceeds. Barings and Glyns did so—the scheme was floated—the debt to Barings and Glyns was paid off—the £500,000 of six per cent. Debentures were redeemed—but not returned to Canada!"

The words "but not returned to Canada" were set off with all the emphasis of capitals. On reading this announcement, we telegraphed to Quebec for official information on the subject; and we received the following reply from the Deputy Minister of Finance, MR. DICKENSON:

"QUEBEC, June 24th, 1861.

"The Debentures referred to were duly returned to Canada.

"WILLIAM DICKENSON."

So much for the announcement, in capitals, that the debentures were not returned; followed as it is by a sensational statement that, "he who fancies that the people of Canada will not have to redeem them," a second time, we suppose, "must be simple indeed! The transaction is," we are told, in an alarming wind up, "simply a deliberate robbery from the Public Chest of $2,433,333!!" And the man who invents such falsehoods, for election purposes, aspires to the highest position in the councils of the QUEEN'S representative in this Province! Are the people of Canada willing to trust a person so utterly unscrupulous as this with the control of the Government?—*Leader.*

A CLEAR GRIT LAWYER'S BILL.

Obliged to bury and disown the disunion platform of the Toronto Convention, the Grits have only one source of consolation left. They have resolved to attempt to make the character of their opponents as black as Mr. Brown and his newspaper painted those of Messrs. Lemieux, Drummond, Morris and others before he could regard them as suitable companions to take seats in a Cabinet with him. Take a sample of Clear Grit forbearance where the public purse is concerned. Mr. Adam Wilson was employed by the Crown to prosecute Fellowes for the Russell Election Frauds. When the work was done he sent in a bill to the tune of $2,775 exclusive of witness fees. Though willing that a liberal allowance for Mr. Wilson's services should be made, Attorney General Macdonald objected to this monstrous bill; and on taxation $1,200 were struck off. After this was done, Mr Wilson received for the expenses of conviction alone, exclusive of witness fees $1,579.

This little transaction will serve to explain the eager haste of the Grits to get into office. Let any one picture to himself the state of things that would be brought about if the whole gang were allowed unchecked access to the public treasury!—*Leader.*

Great Britain Preparing—Troops for Canada.

We mention, on the strength of information which is credited in military circles, that the 15th, 30th, 47th and 60th Regiments of the Line, together with a Detachment of Rifles are very soon to be here, and that, with them, Generals Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee and Shirly—the former of Chinese and the latter of Crimean fame—will be stationed in this country. Sir Charles, we learn, will command at Kingston; General Shirley at Quebec. What may be the exact design of the British Government in sending so large a force to this country we cannot say. The intention probably is, to be prepared against the events that may happen in the United States. For we cannot believe—although the Grits voted in 1858 to do away with our Volunteers, that England distrusts our ability to crush, of ourselves, the miserable minority, the wretched faction of Western Politicians who, disappointed in obtaining Office by Constitutional Means, insanely talk of "Looking to Washington for Relief." Whatever may be the case, we shall be happy to welcome any number of brave defenders to our shores, and can promise that, if ever their services are required, our Militia will fight by their side as gallantly as of yore.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

☞ Sir George Grey is about to remove from the Cape of Good Hope to assume the Governorship of New Zealand. He has been Governor of that Colony before, and his firm, yet conciliatory treatment of the natives secured to the Colony

DISTRACTED STATE OF HAYTI.

The London *Times* says:—

"Late advices from Hayti received at Jamacia state that a most unsettled and threatening state of things exists in St. Domingo. The native population have taken up arms against the Spaniards in several of the country districts, and are determined to fight for their independence.—Meanwhile disease has broken out among the Spanish soldiers; several of them had died, and there was a large number in hospital. The greatest consternation, it is said prevails among the people of the city of St. Domingo. The Spaniards in vain endeavor to entertain the inhabitants with military music and fireworks. Save the newcomers, scarcely any one is to be seen abroad, and thick gloom overspreads the community. The military are carrying themselves most haughtily and offensively towards the black and colored people; and Santana and his accomplices are in the greatest alarm at the fruits which are already resulting from their treachery. The department of Ciboa is in complete insurrection. The Spanish officers and soldiers boast that it is the intention of their Government to possess itself of the whole island of Hayti. This may be mere talk, but still it is worthy of being noted.

Epitome of News.

☞ The Corporation of the City of London has presented the freedom of that City to Mr. Cobden.

☞ The population of London, according to the last census, is 2,803,034. The population of the Canadas is 3,473,644, or only 670,610 more than the British Metropolis.

☞ Since the port of Hakodadi, in Japan, has been opened to foreign trade, its population has increased from 12,000 to 28,000. Two of its largest exports consists of sulphur and saltpetre.

☞ The copper mines on the south shore of Lake Superior are yielding immensely this year. During the last six months the Pewabic and Franklin mines have produced over 500 tons more ingot copper than during the same term of the previous year.

☞ The supply of cotton from India is largely increased this year, and at the present time there is known to be afloat for Great Britain nearly three times the quantity as at the same date last year. The consumption of cotton in England this year has decreased considerably.

☞ Hon. Mr. Cauchon, since his elevation to the Commissionership of the Public Works, has received a most flattering address from a vast number of his fellow citizens of every shade, in testimony of their approval of his policy, and recommending a union of all parties in Lower Canada.

☞ On Sunday last, about 4½ a. m., an earthquake shock was felt at Huntingdon, Vermont, so strong that it caused windows, doors, furniture and dishes to rattle. Its course appeared to be from Southeast to Northwest, and its effects were felt at Starksboro' and Monkton to about the same extent.

☞ An interesting discovery has just been made at Trikala, near Corinth. It consists of an antique bronze vase containing 9,170 coins in excellent preservation. The most modern of them date from the time of the Achaian League—280 years before the Christian Era. This vase has been presented to the Queen of Greece, who takes great interest in ancient arts.

☞ W. H. Russell, of the London *Times* arrived at Cario, from the South, on the 19th ult. He says nothing in regard to Southern affairs, but complains that his correspondence has been tampered with by secessionists. His letters were detained and altered, and some were not sent from the Southern post-offices at all.

☞ According to the best of our information, the wheat crop in Wisconsin is in as promising condition as could be expected or wished for the present time. Every spot of land available has been sown, and there seems to be every indication of at least as heavy a yield as last year. The same is true of Iowa, where a greater breadth of land is own than ever before.

☞ Casualties of the war, since the commencement of the present conflict there have been the following casualties among U. S. troops, the rebels and citizens:—Soldiers died by disease, 5; killed in battle, 98; wounded in battle, 72; killed accidentall, 19; wounded accidentally, 32; soldiers killed in riot, 9; citizens killed in riot, 18; rebels killed, as near as can be ascertained, 259

☞ Sir Robert Peel asked in Parliament what steps had been taken with regard to the religious persecutions which 700 British subjects, merchants and others, in the South of Spain, were undergoing by being prevented holding Divine Service in their houses. Lord John Russell said that he had taken steps in the matter. The fact was, Mr. Gordon, the Vice-Consul at Xeres, had behaved in an unjustifiable manner in forbidding a Protestant service anywhere except in his own house, and that, being a Roman Catholic, he would not allow. Our Minister in Spain suggested Mr. Gordon's resignation, but, that not having been sent in, he (Lord John Russell) had taken measures to have another person appointed. It was the opinion of Sir Andrew Buchanan that the Spanish Government had no desire to press the law of the country against Protestant observances.

☞ The *Church Journal* says:—"Our readers will remember that on the Festival of the Circumcision, at the Cape of Good Hope, the first English Missionary Bishop for the service among the Heathen outside of the British Dominions, was consecrated. We now learn that on St. Matthias' Day, on the opposite side of the Southern Hemisphere, in St. Paul's Church, Auckland, Rev. J. C. Pattison was the second on the noble list. He was consecrated by the Bishop of New Zealand, aided by the Bishops of Wellington and Nelson, as "Missionary Bishop of the Western Islands of the Pacific Ocean" Bishop Pattison has for years been a devoted and untiring Missionary in the lovely Islands over which he is now Bishop."

☞ According to Wilson's "Presbyterian Almanac" for the present year, the number of Presbyterian Churches in Great Britain, British North American Provinces, United States, Victoria, &c., amounts to 12,426; Ministers, 10,464; and Communicants, 976,218. This great Presbyterian family is divided, in the United States, into 12 branches; in the British Provinces into 6 branches, (now 5, in consequence of the recent Union;) and in Great Britain and Ireland into 8 branches. Previous to the Union, the Free Church in Canada had 187 Churches, 151 Ministers, and 20,934 Communicants; the United Presbyterians, 120

Vote for Brown
AND BRITISH CONNECTION.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

Sandy Hook, July 1st.

The *Etna* has arrived off this point.

The fight for the championship of England took place on the morning of the 18th of June. The combatants and their friends betook themselves to the country at an early hour. The pugilistic heroes were Sam Hurst, the Staleybridge Infant, and Jem Mace of Norwich. The *Sporting Life* states, that the mill took place down the Medway, and that after a fight of fifty minutes duration, Mace was declared the victor. Only eighty rounds appear to have been fought.

The frigate *Ariadne* had sailed for the American station.

The French division under Admiral Reynaud was about to set sail. It would visit New York and Charleston.

The steamer *Golden Fleece*, with troops for Quebec left Queenstown on the 17th.

The London *Times* opposes the shipment of troops for Canada, and says there is no apparent reason for it, and that America is more likely to regard it as a challenge than precaution.

The London *Post* defends the movement **as a mere matter of routine** and precaution. The troops were demanded by Sir Fenwick Williams.

The special correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from New Orleans, May 24th, says, it is impossible to resist the conviction that the Southern Confederacy can only be conquered by means as irresistible as those which subjugated Poland. The South professes the determination to resist as long as it can raise a man and a dollar.

George Francis Train gave a Union dejeuner in London to numerous literary celebrities, &c., to commemorate the anniversary of Bunker's Hill. Non intervention was generally approved by the speakers, but the sympathy was with the North.

At an influential meeting held at the residence of Lord Brougham, relative to the suppression of the Cuba slave trade, the conduct of Spain was denounced, and the government was recommended to suspend diplomatic intercourse while the trade continues. It was also resolved that convenient opportunity be taken to obtain the cooperation of the Government of the United States to remonstrate with Spain.

The *Correspondencia Autographa* says:—"Spain demands the solemn promise of Mexico to execute the treaties, before she entertains her proposition with regard to reparation on account of the great differences between the Spanish Ambassador in Mexico."

The Paris *Patrie* has published a semi-official statement, announcing the probable reestablishment of relations between France and the Court of Turin, and the consequent recognition of the new Italian kingdom. The statement was afterwards copied in the *Moniteur*, and is of peculiar interest to America on account of the insinuation conveyed in the following paragraph :—

"France, by her new attitude, would not pretend to interfere in any manner in the internal or external affairs of the Italian kingdom, which remains sole judge of its conduct, as it is master of its future and of its destinies. It would act towards it as one day the Great European Powers will act in the American question, by recognizing the new republic of the Southern States when that republic shall have constituted a government as a basis which will allow international relations to be entertained with it of advantage to general interests."

It is said that it was a stormy meeting at the Council of State, when the Emperor announced his intention to recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

The Pope was suffering from erysipelas. Popular manifestations in favor of Victor Emmanuel had taken place in the Alberti Theatre, Rome.

The Paris *Union*, an ultramontane paper says France will not recognize a work of brigandage, violence and hypocrisy.—Whatever artful terms may be used, this recognition implies necessarily the end of the Pope's temporal power.

Mr. Hennessy having alluded in the House of Commons to the accidents which had befallen the New York and Philadelphia line of steamers, in exaggerated terms, Mr. Inman writes to the Times correcting the misstatements, and asserting that since the line was diverted to New York in 1857, they have not lost a single passenger or single vessel, though the number of their passengers last year was considerably more than double that of the Atlantic Mail Company, and although they have never received a sixpence of subsidy.

A funeral dirge in honor of Cavour was celebrated at the Medeliene. The Paris Cabinet Ministers and men of note attended.

The towns of San Mario and Bgriano, Naples have revolted, and were taken by assault by Garibaldian troops. Twenty inhabitants were shot for having burned alive four Piedmontese. Both towns were subsequently burned.

Spain will preserve a strict neutrality in the American difficulty.

Some disturbances had occurred in Syria immediately after the French troops departed, but were immediately suppressed.

Sir Henry Bulwer was dangerously ill.

London, June 20.

In the House of Commons to-day, the bill for the abolition of the Church rates, was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The Vienna press assert that the Ministerial Council have resolved not to accept the addresses of the Hungarian Diet, and to dissolve the municipalities.

It is stated that a courier had reached Warsaw, bearing the imperial decrees granting reform to Poland. These reforms are said to make satisfactory concessions to the country.

Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been appointed President of the Commission entrusted with drawing the new laws for Poland.

Judgements have been pronounced in the affairs of the Secret Political Society, headed by Blanqui. Blanqui has been condemned to four years imprisonment, and interdiction of civil rights for five years afterwards. Other parties implicated were sentenced to shorter terms of imprisonment.

The Duke of Cambridge has decided that persons ambitious of commissions in the British army must henceforth deserve and earn them. Those who buy commissions during the piping times of peace, and sell out again on the first appearance of a speck of war, are said to be in a flutter.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

New York, July 3rd

The *Persia* from Liverpool 22nd, via Queenstown 23rd, has arrived.

The *Persia* brought £154,000 in specie.

Melbourne, April 11.—The mail steamer *Tasmania* is wrecked at Waitard Bent. Part of the crew was murdered by the natives.

The rumor of the death of the Sultan was denied.

The agitation in Hungary had increased: 30,000 men had concentrated near Pesth.

Disaffection increasing at Warsaw.

An immense fire commenced in London on Saturday and raged all night, destroying Cotton's wharf and ranges of adjoining warehouses on Foolly street borough.—About 45,000 bales of American hops are destroyed. The destruction of property is so great that the prices of many articles will be affected. Six lives are lost, including Braidwood, Chief of the Fire Brigade.

It is reported that the Galway line will be suspended until the settlement of the subsidy question.

Lord John Russell announced that France had rejected the proposition of Austria and Spain that the Catholic Powers should act in concert in maintaining the temporal power of the Pope.

No official recognition of Italy by France, but there is no doubt of the fact that the Pope is again ill.

It is stated that Portugal refuses to recognize the new kingdom.

New Advertisements.

Great Eastern—Grand Trunk Railway.
Notice—Briggs' Vegetable Life Pills.
Worms—Sittzer's Vermifuge.
Important—Dr. Wistar's Pulmonic Syrup.
B. M. R.—Briggs' Magic Relief.
Gargling Oil Superseded—Briggs' Black Oil.
A Good thing—Dr. Hope's Magnetic Ointment.

The Intelligencer.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 5TH, 1861.

GO TO WORK.

The days of polling are close at hand.—Before another week shall pass we will know whether we shall have a tricky lawyer and an unscrupulous politician, or an honest man, and a consistent politician as our representative. Our opponents are working night and day. They are scattering money in every direction, buying votes and bribing voters—they are using every artifice, practicing every deception, concocting all sorts of slanders, and circulating the basest falsehoods, to secure their election, for *they know their case is desperate.* We have no need to resort to trickery or falsehood, nor to buy or bribe voters. Our cause is just—it is the cause of the people, and we will use no other than legitimate means to elect our candidate. But work must be done, and there is no time for delay. Every concession and every street must be thoroughly and personally canvassed—the lies and tricks of the enemy must be exposed, and the position of Mr. Brown fairly and correctly placed before the people. This is all that is necessary in order to secure Mr. Brown's triumphant return. But this must be done, and it must be done at once. Let every elector who is a friend of Mr. Brown, *go to work.*

North Hastings Nomination!

MR. BENJAMIN'S ELECTION CERTAIN.

The day was rainy. Both candidates were at the spot by the time. At one precisely, Mr. Benjamin mounted the hustings, but the Sheriff was not prepared, or rather Mr. Wallbridge was not ready, and therefore the Sheriff did not make his appearance. At twenty minutes after one he came on the stand, and was followed by Mr. Wallbridge and his immediate followers. But still the ruling officer was not ready; he appeared to waste time, and kept hunting the law through and through, to find out what he had to do. At last proclamation was made, and the Writ was read. After reading his own proclamation, he called for nominations.

A. F. Wood, Esq., seconded by Nesbit Read, Esq., proposed George Benjamin.

James Archibald, Esq., nominated Mr. Wallbridge. He was seconded by Mr. Wm. Elliot. Mr. Wallbridge's supporters then nominated Charles Coleman, Mr. Dean, and Mr. Lewis Wallbridge. The people seeing the dodge at once, nominated Mr. Wood, Capt. James, and Mackenzie Bowell. It was apparent the delay by the Returning Officer was occasioned by a desire to afford time for Mr. Lewis Wallbridge to make his appearance.

Mr. Benjamin at once told the audience that the parties nominated by his opponents did not intend to run, they were only nominated to make speeches. Such being the case, he would have to anticipate what they would all have to say, and to do this might take some three or four hours; he regretted it, but it was not his fault, he was not going to be caught by a family of boys. He then went on to a defence of of his own conduct, and after doing this he entered the enemy's history, and showed them up as wanting in sincerity and political honesty. That they were guilty of the charges brought against him, he proved all his charges by the Journals of the House, and the Grit newspapers. He spoke most effectively for two hours, and finding the storm still continued, declared his unwillingness to detain the audience any longer, and withdrew amidst great cheering and expressions of satisfaction.

Mr. T. O. Wallbridge then addressed the audience. He commenced by saying that he did not intend to follow Mr. Benjamin. It was clear he had his own notes, made at home by his brother, from which he spoke. He went over his travels in France, Belgium, and Flanders—spoke of his travels to Italy, and—Ireland, when he had crossed the Boyne, drank of its waters, and hence supposed he was quite prepared to talk Protestantism, of which, however, in the course of his remarks, he showed he knew nothing. He saw a large assemblage of some two or three hundred people, of mixed opinions, and spoke of the Corrigan murder, of the murder on Sugar Island, and other matters of the kind, by which we suppose he hoped to sooth the angry feelings of the people. This, we suppose, is what the young gentleman calls the Protestant opinions of the Rouges, a Red Republican confounding Socialists, with the honest and true-hearted Huegonots.

Mr. Benjamin stated to the Returning Officer that he felt that Mr. Wallbridge had not answered his points, and he was willing to divide, but if the rest of the candidates spoke, he would insist on the right to reply, which they appeared to dread, and so held their peace. The sheriff then called for a show of hands, and any impartial person present could have seen that the majority was held up for Mr. Benjamin. This did not suit: so a division was called for, and after bringing out all that was in the bar-room who had no votes, and felt they had none, he hesitated a long time before he decided, and at last, being more guided by inclination than good judgment, he gave it as his opinion that the majority was for Wallbridge. A poll was at once demanded. There does not appear to be any doubt as to the result of this election, but we urge upon the electors the propriety and necessity of having every vote in, and that, too, as near as may be, on the first day.

TWELFTH JULY EXCURSION.

There is to be a grand demonstration at Picton, on the 12th, and the Districts Nos. 1 and 4, having accepted an invitation to be present, the Steamer *St. Helen* has been chartered for that purpose. As the proceeds of this excursion are for the benefit of the Protestant Orphan's Home in Toronto, we trust there will be a large attendance of the Brethren. For time of leaving, &c., see advertisement.

South Hastings Nomination!

GREAT TRIUMPH FOR BROWN!

Tuesday was a cold, raw, rainy day, and although the friends of both James Brown and Lewis Wallbridge wanted to rally at the hustings in support of their respective candidates, they had no sort of relish for the jolly ducking which those got who stood for a half hour exposed to the pitiless storm. However, there were some three or four hundred at the Court House at the appointed time, and the Returning Officer commenced the proceedings by reading the Proclamation and calling for nominations. The following gentlemen were nominated, it being understood that the two first were the real Candidates, the others receiving a nomination merely for the purpose of addressing the meeting.

Mr. Wallbridge was nominated by Wm. Ketcheson, Esq., and seconded by Tobias Meyers, Esq.

Mr Brown was nominated by Caleb Gilbert, Esq., and seconded by William Campbell, Esq.

Messrs. McKenzie Bowell, Caleb Gilbert, Henry Corby, Geo. E. Henderson, Dr. Hope, Billa Flint, Geo. Neilson, and others were nominated.

After the nomination was over, a show of hands was taken, and the number being so nearly equal, with the consent of the Candidates, the Returning Officer declared the vote to be a tie, and both Mr. Wallbridge and Mr. Brown demanded a poll. It was then arranged that the assembly should enter the Court House, but, for some unaccountable reason, the doors could not be opened, and, after waiting a few moments, it was decided to adjourn to the Town Hall, and accordingly the crowd posted off to the Town Hall, but, upon arriving there, the door was locked, and no admittance could be obtained, until Mr. James Brown obtained the key. A portion of the people headed by Mr. Billa Flint, went back to the Court House, which, by some mysterious means, had in the meantime been opened, and organized a meeting by appointing George Taylor, Esq, Chairman. Mr. Flint then commenced a harrangue, pitching into the so-called "clique," and affecting a good deal of righteous indignation at the treatment he said he and his party had received. Meanwhile, the Town Hall was thrown open, and a large number of the friends of both Candidates, entered. Mr. Wallbridge immediately mounted the Councillors' table, and commenced to speak. But the friends of Mr. Brown, seeing through the "artful dodge" of Wallbridge & Co., would not allow him to be heard until the meeting at the Court House was broken up, and his supporters meet face to face with those of Mr. Brown. Repeated efforts were made by Mr. Wallbridge and Dr. Hope to obtain a hearing, but Mr. Brown told them distinctly and positively that he would not consent that they should have the control of both meetings. If they wanted to go on with their meeting at the Court House, let them go there, and he would hold his here, and if any interruption was made, the odium would rest upon them. He said he had hoped to meet Mr. Wallbridge's friends as well as his own, that he might explain his position, and contradict the malicious falsehoods circulated about him, but he saw they were afraid to meet him—afraid to hear the unpleasant truths he would tell them. Mr. Wallbridge again attempted to speak, but his voice was drowned by the hisses and groans of the people, who wanted to see fair play.

During the confusion, Mr. Wallbridge was accused of saying as he came down to the Town Hall, that it was through Mr. Brown's influence the Court House was shut up. This accusation Mr. Wallbridge positively denied, whereupon Caleb Gilbert and Ketchan Graham, Esqs., stepped upon the table, and, both as positively affirmed that Mr. Wallbridge did say it, for they heard him. Mr. Wallbridge winced and squirmed as they convicted of him of the falsehood, as he watched the scorn and contempt on the countenances of the audience.

After some little time the meeting was regularly organized by the appointment of A. L. Bogart Esq., as Chairman, and P. D. Conger, Esq., Secretary. As soon as the organization was effected, Mr. Wallbridge, with his usual effrontery and impertinence, demanded to be heard, notwithstanding the fact that his own meeting was being held in the Court House. But the people wouldn't hear him, and a Wallbridgeite was despatched to the Court House to bring the people to the Hall. This was done, and shortly after it was arranged that Mr. Wallbridge should speak first, then Mr. Brown, to be followed by the other parties who were nominated, each speaker to occupy half an hour.

Mr. Wallbridge thereupon commenced his harrangue, the burden of which was the corrupt and extravagant Government. He accused Mr. Brown of saling under false colors, and tried, by pointing to Mr. Corby, Mr. Bowell and others who supported him, to convince the people that Mr. Brown was a Ministerialist. He said he had sat in the cold shades of the Opposition for the last four years, and hadn't the privilege of appointing any of his friends to office. He said that "malice, hatred, lies, and all sorts of wickedness" were the emissaries of his opponents, and accused the *Intelligencer* of everything that was bad. He took up the Usury Question, and by his own acknowledgment admitted that he had voted for 6, then 7, then 8 per cent, and then against restriction altogether. He thought it was a great hardship that he should be put to the trouble and expense of a needless canvass, for he said he was sure of an overwhelming majority. Notwithstanding Mr. Brown's positive denial, he reiterated the assertion that Mr. Brown came out purposely to secure Mr. Benjamin's election, and even after Mr. Brown got up and denied the statement, he had the hardihood to repeat it. He pronounced the story about giving £10 to Mr. Murney and £10 to Mr. Benjamin, to secure their election, a falsehood, and yet, in telling how it occurred, admitted every word of it.

When Mr. Wallbridge was telling the story, Mr. Bowell asked him to also tell the people that at the same time he was professing to support Mr. Benjamin, he (Wallbridge) was writing articles in favor of Mr. Murney in the *Tribune*. Mr. Wallbridge pronounced it false, but when Mr. Bowell said he had the manuscript in his possession and could produce it, and when Mr. Moore said he had put it in type, the "blue" in his blood had turned to a reddish hue, and he would fain have shrunk from the gaze of the indignant people before him.

Mr. Brown next came forward and was received with prolonged applause. He said the people could not expect him to make a great speech—he confessed he had not the ability to quibble like a lawyer, nor did he desire such ability. He had carefully listened to Mr. Wallbridge, but what did his speech amount to? It was nothing but a tirade of abuse—abusing the Government—abusing him and the men who supported him. He said, although the men who signed the requisition to him had been sneered at by Mr. Wallbridge, he felt proud of that requisition—no other man in this county ever received such a requisition, and it was signed by the solid men of the town, and the bone and sinew of the country—the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the professional man, and the manufacturer. He thought that the working-men of the county should be more largely represented in Parliament. There were too many lawyers there now for the interests of the country, and as this was an agricultural and manufacturing constituency, it should be represented by a man who has these interests at heart. He referred to the vile slanders which were being circulated against him, by old, gray-haired men, who could not expect at the farthest to see more than two more elections. These men were busying themselves in telling deliberate untruths, and by low insinuations, and every other wicked means trying to defeat him. Did not Dr. Hope, at the Post Office, before he decided to be a candidate say to his (Mr. Brown's) friends, respecting his coming out as a candidate, "That was all arranged a fortnight ago, but it was not finally settled until four days ago." What, gentlemen, was the inference of this? Was it not that they had bought him? Could he allow such base insinuations against his character—such vile slanders as were published in a contemptible sheet they had purchased—slanders which even the *Chronicle* would not pollute its columns with, to be circulated? No, gentlemen, when he had heard these slanders—when he had read these falsehoods his mind was at once made up, he would oppose Mr. Wallbridge, even if he got but one vote. His address was before the country. In it he said he was opposed to the present Ministry, and yet these Clear Grits try to make him out a Ministerialist, because he won't support them. They had said he had attended the Ministerial Dinner, which was a deliberate falsehood. It had been said by Mr. Wallbridge that he (Brown) was sailing under false colors. It was the other party who was sailing under false colors. Mr. Flint and Dr. Hope pretended to be consistent. He would ask how many political somersaults they had made. The fact was, gentlemen, Billa Flint has veered round as many times as there are points in the compass, and the reason why Dr. Hope deserted the Old Reform party and forsook his principles, was because he was jealous—he did not get the nomination himself. He (Mr. Brown) could point to his political life and show that he had always acted consistent—he had always been an Old Reformer, and never deserted his party. When Billa Flint ran against Lewis Wallbridge, did he not spend his time and use his influence for Flint? and at the last election, did he not support Benjamin Davy, an Old Reformer, against a renegade Conservative? It is said he was brought out by a clique. What kind of a clique is it, gentlemen? A clique of 800 farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, merchants, and professional men, composed of all political parties, of various religions—the honest and independent electors of the Riding, backed by as many more of the sturdy yeomanry of the country. He was proud of the support of such a clique. He would ask Mr. Wallbridge if Mr. Bowell, Mr. Read, and others whom he classed as Ministerialists, did not support him (Wallbridge) at the last election? And because he had proved false to his principles, they now went against him. My address is before you, gentlemen. The views expressed there were his views, and if elected he would faithfully perform his pledges. He then went over the various points in his address, and asked the electors if they had not confidence that he would carry out these views. (Yes! yes! shouted five hundred voices.) Mr. Brown went on to say that he had done a large business here for a number of years, and he could say what few other business men could say—certainly what Lawyers couldn't say—*that he had never shaved a note, never bought a note, never took more than six per cent*, and never sold out a man connected with a business transaction of his. He asked if his word did not stand as good as those who were vilely slandering him. He showed the evil effects of free trade in money. He had felt it in his own business, and pointed to numerous instances where farmers and mechanics had lost their all. Would a man, he asked, buy a farm, put up a building, start a manufactory, or engage in any enterprise which would build up the country, when he could get 15 and 20 per cent? No. Mr. Brown then alluded to the indebtedness of the country, and said he was opposed to extravagance in the Government as he was in private business and contended that the man who earned his money by hard labor was the man who knew the value of it, and such a man knew what retrenchment was. He spoke of the agricultural interests, shewed that he was closely identified with the farmer; that his interests were their interests—that when they had good times, he had good times—that when the weevil and the lawyers got into the wheat the agricultural interests suffered, and he consequently suffered. Now, the farmers had a chance of electing one of themselves—a workingman—to represent their interests, and if they thought he (Mr. Brown) would faithfully represent them he solicited their support. He concluded by giving the lie to another despicable falsehood which Wallbridge & Co. have put in circulation, that Government money had been used to secure his election. He said his election would not cost him a cent beyond his travelling expenses, that he neither intended to offer "25 cents a head," for votes, nor bribe them with offering to loan them sums of £500. He would be supported by those who could neither be bought nor bribed—the honest yeomanry of the country—the workingmen of the country. He sat down amidst tumultuous applause, and during the delivery of his address, the repeated and hearty cheering showed that the people were with him—and we may add, evidenced another fact, that Mr. James Brown, notwithstanding the contemptible insinuations of his opponents respecting his ability, is capable of making as good a speech as Mr. Lewis Wallbridge. As he himself said, it may not be so wordy or flowery, but take the two speeches on Tuesday, and that of Mr. Brown was much more practical and convincing, and had infinitely more common sense in it than Wallbridge's.

Dr. Hope was the next speaker, but he was so excited, so chop-fallen at the humiliating position he and his "blue blood" friend occupied before the people, that he could scarcely speak, and so far as his cause was concerned it would have been much better if he had not spoken at all. Of course, the Government got soundly berated by this model Clear Grit, and so did those who supported the Government. Honest condemnation was not sufficient, but low insinuations were made use of. His object was to make a Ministerialist of Mr. Brown, but his friends say it was a sorry attempt. It was certainly a humiliating spectacle to see a man like Dr. Hope standing before a public audience and make use of such silly arguments, such contemptible subterfuges in order to place a young man of unquestionable honesty, of unimpeachable integrity, in a false position. But he did not succeed. He only left the impression that a cause which needed such tricks to support it, must be rotten indeed. One of the small things he said was, that "Mr. Brown peddled the McDonald dinner tickets around the town." Mr. Brown denied it, and demanded proof. Dr. Hope gave Mr. Climie, a clerk in Mr. Haymes' store, as his authority. We asked Mr. Climie that same evening if he made such a statement. He replied, that another person was trying to sell him (Climie) a ticket, when Mr. Brown passed along the sidewalk, and asked him if he was going to buy a ticket for the dinner. This is all that passed, and this is the way in which they try to make out Mr. Brown a Ministerialist. As he was concluding he got quite jubilant about Mr. Wallbridge's prospects, and prophesied that he would go in by a sweeping majority.

Mr. M. Bowell, who was next called upon, said the Dr. was an apt tool of his party—he (Hope) had been told by Mr. Wallbridge, just as he got up to speak, that it was absolutely necessary to make out Brown a Ministerialist, or his cake was dough. And how hard he tried to do the bidding of his master. But it was a failure. After showing up the contemptible subterfuge and low tricks of Wallbridge, Hope & Co., and giving Lewis Wallbridge's description of a Rouge, which, to use a Parliamentary expression, "brought down the house," he went practically to work, and refuted the falsehoods which had been uttered by the opponents of Mr. Brown—took up Mr. Lewis Wallbridge, from the time he was first elected, to the close of last session, and showed that he had not only falsified his promises, but had proved a perfect Parliamentary failure. He proved from the Journals of the House that while eternally prating about French Domination, he voted for an increase of Frenchmen in the Cabinet—that while preaching up 6 per cent and a fixed rate of interest, he voted for 8 per cent, and to kick out a bill limiting the rate—that while advocating protection to Cotton and Woolen Manufactures, he voted to reduce the protection—showed how he shirked the votes upon the Orange Question, and called them enemies of their future King. Mr. Bowell then gave his reasons for opposing Mr. Wallbridge, and why he supported Mr. Brown. He was followed by

Mr. Henry Corby, who was greeted with hearty cheers. We regret that our space will not permit us of extending our notes of his speech, which was one of the most convincing and effective addresses we ever heard from him. He said, while others were talking of being sold by Mr. Wallbridge, he was not in that position—he knew the man, and he told how Mr. Wallbridge had sacrificed him in the contest with Mr. Flint, and where "confidence is once lost, it can never be regained." He explained that £10 operation, and confirmed Mr. Bowell's statement about Wallbridge's writing articles against Mr. Benjamin in the *Tribune*, for Wallbridge used to make a confident of him, and showed him the articles before they were published. He occupied his half hour to excellent purpose, and convicted Wallbridge out of his own mouth of the most unblushing deception and untruths, and Mr. Lewis Wallbridge felt the lash more keenly than he ever felt it before, and he will feel the lash of public indignation when the polling days shall come.

Mr. Flint followed, and the burden of his speech was to make out Mr. Brown a Ministerialist. If we were surprised at Dr. Hope, we were still more suprised at Mr. Flint saying he had no confidence in Mr. Brown's published views. We say we are surprised, because until this contest commenced, Mr. Brown's word with Mr. Flint and every other of his fellow townsmen would be implicitly relied on. But it wouldn't do. His reputation for honesty of purpose, and for integrity, must be attacked, or they would be defeated. And so it is done. A young man's honor must be sacrificed to satisfy the political ends of an unscrupulous politician. But that card won't work. "Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall."

Mr. Caleb Gilbert was the next speaker, and did excellent service. He showed that Mr. James Brown had always been a consistent Old Reformer—and that was the reason he supported him. Both Dr. Hope and Lewis Wallbridge sat very uneasy in their places, as Mr. G. showed up their political sins and inconsistencies.

The next speaker was Mr. G. E. Henderson, who made an earnest and impressive address. He explained his position in this contest, why he was opposing a renegade Conservative, and supporting a consistent Reformer. He made Dr. Hope and those Grits who had deserted the Old Reform party, wince and squirm as he showed their base ingratitude to Robert Baldwin. Mr. Henderson took up the Ministerial cry, and proved that instead of that party bringing out Mr. Brown, it was the Old Reformers who brought him into the field, and he had the fullest confidence that Mr. Brown would carry out the views expressed in his address. Mr. Henderson was followed by

Mr. Bell in an energetic and eloquent speech. Mr. B. exposed a transaction of Mr. Wallbridge, which, with his usual regard for truth, he denied. Mr. Bell clinched it, and Wallbridge was dumb. He explained his position towards Mr. Brown, which was that of one citizen towards another who had his confidence. He believed that what James Brown said he would carry out, and that was the reason why he supported him in preference to a political renegade. In 1854 he (Mr. Bell) was solicitor for the Grand Trunk Railway, and he supported Mr. Flint then—there was nothing said then about his being Solicitor, but now, because he is consistent in supporting an Old Reformer who has always been true to his principles, Mr. Brown is accused of being in bad company—of being bought by Grand Trunk influence, &c. What perfect bosh!

Mr. Neilson in a few words made an earnest appeal to the electors to put forth every effort, and use every legitimate influence to elect James Brown as the next representative of South Hastings, and the people answered heartily and unanimously "WE WILL!"

The meeting was in every respect a successful one for Mr. Brown, and we regret that our limited space prevents us from extending our notes of the various speeches. It was a great triumph for Mr. Brown, and is indicative of that triumphant success which he will meet with at the Polls. At different stages of the meeting considerable confusion was created by a few of Wallbridge's rowdies. Some small fights occurred without any serious result.

The meeting broke up by giving a vote of thanks to the chairman, three cheers for James Brown, and three cheers for the Queen.

Why James Brown should be SUPPORTED.

1. Because he is an honest, straightforward, thoroughly consistent politician, whose integrity is unimpeachable, whose word can be relied upon, and in whom confidence is not misplaced.

2. Because he is essentially a man of the people. He is a self-made man, who has risen from an apprenticeship in a Foundry, to be one of our largest and most enterprizing manufacturers, and one of our largest and most successful agriculturists.

3. Because this is a manufacturing town, and we possess unlimited resources for manufacturing purposes. And who is better fitted to develop these resources—to see that the manufacturing interests are properly cared for and protected by the Legislature, than the manufacturer who is foremost in every enterprise, who has grown up with the county's growth, and who can have no other object than to have that county become the first in the Province? Is he not infinitely to be preferred to him who is fattening upon the miseries of others, who contributes to the impoverishment of the country, by the thirty and forty per cent business?

4. Because he is the advocate of Representation by Population.

5. Because he is opposed to any further advances to the Grand Trunk Railway.

6. Because he is opposed to the University monopoly.

7. Because he is in favor of a fixed rate of interest.

8. Because he will support a just and equitable Bankrupt Law.

9. Because he is opposed to corruption and extravagance in any Government.

10. Because he is the advocate of a measure to prevent convict labor coming in competition with individual mechanics, a measure that would be of immense benefit to this county.

11. Because he will be a supporter of every measure that will be for the country's good.

12. Because he has no object to gain by going to Parliament—no Solicitor or Attorney Generalship—no Judgeship—no fat office to obtain. The only object he can have is to serve his constituency.

13. Because he is emphatically the "People's Candidate." He is one of them. A hard-working, industrious man—he was brought into the field by them, and they will triumphantly sustain him.

14. Because he is the "Farmer's Friend." Foremost in every movement for the developement of our agricultural resources—always ready to give a helping hand to any object that would advance the farmer's interest—a large and successful farmer himself—President of the Agricultural Society, he has peculiar claims upon the farmers, which the usurious Lawyer has not.

15. Because he has the ability to plan, the disposition to execute, and the enterprise to carry into effect, measures which would place this County one of the foremost in the Province, and this Town the largest manufacturing Town in Canada.

16. Because he will go to Parliament for some other purpose than for his own "pleasure." He will go to work—work as he has for the last twelve years in the Town and County Councils—work for the interests of his constituency and the Country's good.

Other weighty reasons we might produce, why the Electors of South Hastings should vote for James Brown as their Representative, but what are given, are they not sufficient?

WHY SHOULD WALLBRIDGE BE OPPOSED?

There are many reasons why Lewis Wallbridge should not be elected as our representative to Parliament, and we will enumerate a few of them.

1. Because he has proved recreant to his principles. He violated the most sacred pledges—pledges which involved the most important principles in less than one hour after solemnly making them.

2. Because a man who deceives his Constituents once, will deceive them again, and such a man cannot be trusted.

3. Because he is in favor of Free Trade in Money, for proof of which see him voting for a fixed rate of interest, and then when the Bill is moved to its third reading, votes to kick it out altogether. And if further proof is needed, look at the business of the "family."

4. Because he voted for an increase of Frenchmen in the Cabinet, when in Parliament, and comes to his Constituents and complains of "French Domination," "too much French influence," &c. We don't want such political mountebanks.

5. Because he voted against protection to Woolen Manufactures, a measure he had pledged his Constituents to support.

6. Because he voted against a Bankrupt Law, after pledging his Constituents he would support it.

7. Because he insulted the Queen by voting against a decision she had been requested to make by the Canadian Legislature.

8. Because he was leagued with a revolutionary faction who boldly declared their hatred of British Institutions, and their determination to supplant them by a Republican form of Government.

9. Because Wallbridge is a Lawyer, and there are too many Lawyers in the House now for the good of the country. We want a larger representation of Farmers, Manufacturers and working men in the Legislature.

10. Because he said he went to Parliament "merely for his own pleasure," and we want men who will go to Parliament to work for their country's good. The Legislature is no place for pleasure seekers.

11. Because he is trying to secure his election by bribery, in offering to loan $200 to this man and less sums to others. A man who will buy a vote, would as readily sell his own.

12. Because he is a perfect Parliamentary failure. He never did anything to distinguish himself, if we except that first speech of his, which made him the laughing-stock of the Province. His name was seldom heard in Parliament, except when the Clerk read it over as he recorded his vote to kick out the Bill restricting the rate of interest—against a Bankrupt Law—against a protective duty on Woolen goods—and for French Domination and for other measures introduced by the Rouge party.

13. Because he boasts of the purity and color of his blood. Well, the people have no sympathy with these pompous, Cod-fish aristocrats, who are eternally boasting of their wealth, their large estates, their standing, and the quality of their blood.

Here are the baker's dozen of reasons why Lewis Wallbridge should not be our next Representative. Many more might be added, but sufficient are given to convince every one that the interests of this important constituency are not safe in the hands of such a Parliamentary failure as this Mr. Lewis Wallbridge.

TOO MANY LAWYERS!

The Electors of the South Riding of Hastings have now an opportunity of deciding whether or no a Lawyer is necessary to their interests, and the interests of the country, in Parliament. You have been constantly complaining of the predominance of the lawyer element in the House, and very justly, and now you have a chance to carry out your long cherished wishes. It is a startling fact that no fewer than *FORTY-ONE LAWYERS* were in the last Parliament. As some may be inclined to doubt this fact, and in order that there may be no cavilling, we subjoin the following list of members, with their constituencies, from the list of the last Parliament:—

Name.	Constituency.	Profession.
Abbott, J.J C.,	Argenteuil.	Lawyer!
Archambault, L.	L'Assomption.	Lawyer!
Alleyn, C.,	Quebec West.	Lawyer!
Connor, S.,	Oxford, S. R.	Lawyer!
Cayley, Wm.,	Renfrew.	Lawyer!
Cartier, G. G.,	Verchers.	Lawyer!
Duncan, C.,	Drummond.	Lawyer!
Drummond, L.T.,	Lotbiniere.	Lawyer!
Dufresne, J.,	Montcalm.	Lawyer!
Dorion, A. A.,	Montreal West.	Lawyer!
Fournier, C. F.,	L'Islet.	Lawyer!
Foley, M. H.,	Waterloo, N. R.	Lawyer!
Huot,	Quebec East.	Lawyer!
Langevin, H.L.,	Dorchester.	Lawyer!
Laberge, C. J.,	Iberville.	Lawyer!
Loranger, T.J.J.	Laprarie.	Lawyer!
Lemieux, F.	Levis.	Lawyer!
Macdonald, J.S.,	Cornwall, Town,	Lawyer!
Macdonald, D.A.,	Glengary.	Lawyer!
Macdonald, J.A.,	Kingston, City.	Lawyer!
Mowatt, O.,	Ontario, S. R.	Lawyer!
Morrison, A.,	Simcoe, N. R.	Lawyer!
Morin, L. S.,	Terrebonne.	Lawyer!
McGee, T. D.,	Montreal East.	Lawyer!
McDougall, W.,	Oxford, N. R.	Lawyer!
Notman, W.,	Wentworth, N. R.	Lawyer!
Ouimet, G.,	Beauharnois,	Lawyer!
Piche, E. U.,	Berthier.	Lawyer!
Powell, W. F.,	Carleton.	Lawyer!
Papineau, D. B.,	Ottawa.	Lawyer!
Robinson, J. B.,	Toronto East,	Lawyer!
Ross, D.,	Beauce.	Lawyer!
Sherwood, G.,	Brockville, Town.	Lawyer!
Smith, H.,	Frontenac.	Lawyer!
Smith, S.,	Northuml'd, W.R.	Lawyer!
Sicotte, L. V.,	St. Hyacinthe.	Lawyer!
Turcotte, J. E.,	Champlain.	Lawyer!
Thibaudeau, J.E.,	Portneuf.	Lawyer!
Terrill, T. L.,	Stanstead.	Lawyer!
Wilson, A.,	York, N. R.	Lawyer!
Wallbridge, L.,	Hastings, S. R.	Lawyer!

We appeal to the thoughtful Electors of this County, whether it is not time to stop the undue Legal element which is gradually sapping the influence of the House. Let it be remembered that there are no fewer than *SIXTY-FIVE LAWYERS* trying to get in this Parliament. We contend that it will be impossible to secure Cheap Justice, Reform in the Court of Chancery—and other necessary measures, when so many of the Legal Profession creep into the House, and swamp every other interest—those of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce. It is a fact that a Lawyer is not the man who would prove the most palatable to the Electors, and particularly a tricky lawyer. This is a manufacturing County, and probably no other in Canada possesses such ample facilities for manufacturing purposes as this. And who is the best fitted to look after these interests? Is it not one who is largely interested in manufactures himself—an enterprising Agriculturist, Manufacturer, and Commercial man. Such a man is James Brown. We confidently believe that the Electors of South Hastings will pause before they inflict another Lawyer upon the House of Assembly.

NAIL IT FAST.

The Wallbridges deny, and they have instructed their mouth-piece to repeat it, that Mr. Wallbridge said he could purchase Mr. Brown's supporters for 25 cents a head. The Rev. Thomas Campbell clinches the falsehood, thus:

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR,—I beg to state that Mr. Adam Henry Wallbridge, declared to me that there was not a single individual on Mr. Brown's requisition worth 25 cents, and moreover that each, individually, could be "bought up for that amount."

Yours etc.,
THOS S. CAMPBELL.
Belleville, July 3rd, 1861.

BE PREPARED.

We ask the friends of Mr. Brown to be prepared to refute the infamous falsehoods and vile slanders which his opponents have put in circulation. And may we not reasonably ask voters to be careful not to believe these slanders and falsehoods until you hear both sides of the question—until they are substantiated. We never engaged in a contest with more unscrupulous opponents. We never knew men to resort to such low trickery, deceit and misrepresentation, as these men do, and yet they prate about their honesty. *Electors, remember this fact.* We have dared them to prove our position false—we have defied them to prove that a single statement we have made respecting Mr. Wallbridge's conduct in or out of Parliament, or respecting Mr. Brown's position, is incorrect. But they have not done it, *because they cannot.* On the other hand, we have accused them of trickery, deceit and falsehood, *and we have proved the accusation.* That's the difference. What we say we substantiate by incontrovertible evidence. What they say they cannot prove. Be prepared for them.

Look at this.

Look at this unblushing falsehood, which Wallbridge & Co., publish to the world through a renegade print which they have just purchased to do their dirty work:

"This same James Brown attended the dinner given to John A. McDonald, as one of his supporters, *in* this Town last winter, proving conclusively that while professing opposition to the present Government, he, to all intents and purposes sympathizes with and supports them."

☞ MR. BROWN WAS NOT AT THAT DINNER, ☜ and the Wallbridges knew it when they wrote that falsehood. He didn't go, simply because he was not a supporter of the Ministry. *And more, Mr. Abraham Diamond, the editor of the Chronicle, went to Mr. Brown, and asked him if he had authorized his name to be on the Dinner Committee, to which Mr. Brown replied that he never gave his consent to have his name on that Committee, because he was not a supporter of the Ministry. And the party who wrote that falsehood knew these facts when he penned it.* ☞ Electors of South Hastings can you support a man who will tell such deliberate falsehoods?

ORANGEMEN, WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?

Orangemen of South Hastings, how do you like the sneering manner in which Mr. Lewis Wallbridge spoke of the ever-memorable 12th of July, at his so-called mass meeting on Saturday last? "What respect can you have for a man who ridiculed the manner in which you commemorate that day? Read his insulting words. Speaking of the Act incorporating the Orange Society, he said:—

"There is a large class of men who "upon the 12th of July, LOVE TO "SPORT YELLOW POCKET HAND-"KERCHIEFS."

Is this the object of your assembling together upon the 12th of July, fellow Orangemen? Is it to "sport yellow pocket handkerchiefs" that you band yourselves together? Mr. Wallbridge would have the world believe it—would have the world believe that your principles are mere playthings—toys to sport with. What do you think of such language, Orangemen of South Hastings? Is it not one of the basest insults that could be offered, and will you quietly brook that insult? Will you support a man who speaks so sneeringly, so contemptuously of your principles, of your Association? We are much mistaken in the character of Orangemen if they vote for a man who would thus degrade them.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

Dorchester,	H. L. Langevin.
London,	John Carling.
Montmorenci,	Hon. J. Cauchon.
Ottawa,	R. W. Scott.
Jacques Cartier,	Dr Tasse.
Montreal West,	T. D'Arcy McGee.
Argenteuil,	J. C. Abbot.
Glengarry,	D. A. McDonald.
Lincoln,	J. C. Rykert.
Quebec West,	Hon. Mr. Alleyn.
Northumberland W.	— Cockburn.
Compton,	Mr. Pope.
Three Rivers,	Mr. Turcotte.
West Durham,	Mr. Munro.
South Ontario,	Mr. Mowat.
Cornwall,	J. S. McDonald.
Brockville,	Mr. Sherwood.
Kingston,	J. A. McDonald.
Hamilton,	I. Buchanan.
Bellechasse,	Mr. Remillard.
South Simcoe,	Mr. Ferguson.
Terrebone,	L. Viger.
South Wellington,	Mr. Stirton.
North Simcoe	Mr. Morrison.
Victoria,	Mr. Dunsford.
Chateaguay,	Mr. Starus.
Huntingdon,	Mr. Somerville.
St. Maurice,	Dr. Desaulniers.
East Northumberland,	Mr. Biggar.

FIRE.

On Friday morning last, a large two-story frame building on Church Street, was destroyed by fire. As the house was unoccupied, there can be little doubt but the fire was the work of an incendiary. The buildings were owned by Mr. A. G. McCawley, and we are informed were insured.

Small Business.

It is surpassingly strange to those who have some regard for truth, to hear men utter the most unblushing falsehoods respecting Mr. James Brown—men, too, from whom better things should be expected. They publish them to the world, and although contradicted and proven to be false, they iterate and re-iterate them without any compunction, without any regard for their own honor or integrity. They seem to forget that when they emerge from this election contest, the characters they form now will cling to them ever after. Men who will lie now will lie when the excitement is over.

They persist in saying that he attended the Ministerial dinner here, when they know it to be a falsehood.

They persist in saying that "he comes out purposely to secure Mr. Benjamin's election" notwithstanding his written and published denial.

They persist in saying that he comes out as a Ministerialist, when his address proves that he is not a supporter of the Ministry. With remarkable consistency, they say they believe what Mr. Brown says he will perform, yet insist that he will not carry out the views in his published address.

Another of those small, contemptible falsehoods which they put in circulation is, that his "Address was manufactured by a rank Ministerialist." Just as if Mr. James Brown was not capable of writing his own address. The statement is an unmitigated falsehood.

There is another small piece of business which some of these Grits are guilty of, which ought to make them hide their heads with shame. They go from house to house, speaking disparagingly of Mr. Brown's education and ability, when the fact is, in point of natural and acquired ability, he is infinitely superior to his traducers. Men little know James Brown when they thus speak.

Don't you agree with us, reader, that these men are engaged in a very small business?

ROPE WALKING.

Signor Farini, the great Niagara rope performer, is in Town, and proposes performing some of his wonderful and exciting feats here, before returning to the Falls, if the necessary support is given him by our citizens. We observe by the Port Hope *Guide*, that his performances there had the effect of bringing in thousands of people to the Town.

CRICKET MATCH.

On Saturday the 22nd June, a Cricket match came off at Maloc between the Rawdon Independent and the Maloc Clubs, resulting in the defeat of the latter by two runs.

For the Intelligencer.

Mr. Wallbridge's great Belleville Mass Meeting on Saturday last.

MR. EDITOR,—A passing stranger "sad and lonely" in your good Town, on last Saturday, I determined to attend the *great* Mass Meeting, called in honor of your late representative, L. Wallbridge. The fame of your Wallbridge family, and more particularly the "agent for South Hastings," is not by any means confined to your locality. Well sir, I arrived at the meeting just in time to hear the worshipful AM, announce his "political confession," as he called it; a lot of hungry, sour, vinegar, looking "*fellers*" (*vide* Wallbridge's speech) supported their Chieftain on the wood pile. From their anxious looks and watchful eyes, I thought there must be a "nigger in the fence." Like a pack of half starved wolves, they were on track, and scented in the distance the Government "flesh pots." A Black whiskered man held the umbrella, do not know his name, but he looked exactly like Coleman, the Hatter in Toronto. It was not him but may have been a Brother. Another man held the books and papers, rather a green one, evidently from the North. My companion "Bob" called him Clam, or Cam, I forget which; was afterwards told he was one of the "Band of Brothers." Can't believe it, no good points, didn't show his "blood." A third man held the water, must have been a jewel if not a real "Diamond," so considerate, so smiling, and so attentive. Mark my words, *that man is looking for office.* Then there was young Hopeful, an old codger in political backbiteing. He certainly belongs to the growling, snarling school. His greatest *hope* seemed to be that every one might fall, if he could only rise. That man would "fiddle while Rome was burning." "Stocks down" was plainly written in the face of Hopeful's chum. Bank of Upper Canada was as clearly quoted at "fifty" in that man's countenance as I ever saw in print. However the conference commenced, and such a speech from the first "blood" of the County, save the mark. "Gentlemen, I am delighted to meet you, this *large* assemblage (75 Men, 120 Boys, including two selling candies to keep the Gents in good humour, and one active little joker distributing Brown's addresses, four old women, and nine girls, by actual count, watching Cam or Clam, no matter which,) "does me proud" I feel more then ever, that you are "sound on the goose question." Takes a drink. "Gentlemen as your "agent" I have been treated like a dog, John A. Macdonald will not acknowledge my legal ability." Reads from a paper, "The Solicitor Generalship has slipped forever from my grasp." Feels faint and takes another drink. "Like the Hon. George Brown I have been *out in the cold* for four long dreary years. But Gentlemen, (the Chairman "Boys keep quiet.") *Blood will tell and then, and then, and then,* me and my Brothers will live on the fat of the land." The old women cheer. A man with a red shirt, a grey coat and pants, weasel or weavil, Bob said, threw up his hat, and cried "that's so." "Gentlemen, *this thing* (the exact words) called Responsible Government, has been almost destroyed. Morrison the Solicitor General, has been an adviser of the Governor General, and a member of the Cabinet for two years without a seat in the House." Something new to me, that a Solicitor General, is either an adviser of the Governor or has a seat at the Executive Council table. However Wallbridge says so and "Blood will tell." "I have been grossly misrepresented on the Usury question, I will explain the whole subject, (reads from a book) my opponents tell *lies*, now let us see what the *rascals* say." Says I to myself there's blood in him, he shows it. "Lies," that's nobbish, "Rascals" that's snobbish. Low, vulgar common every day people don't talk that way. It is your first families, and the "Agent of South Hastings" who think it smart and clever to call other men "fellers, rascals, and liars." To proceed "True I did vote for 8 per cent., but I tell you why I did so, I want the Usury Laws, to be again in force and the rate of interest to be six per cent., and I only voted for EIGHT per cent TO SWEAT THE PEOPLE FOR ANOTHER YEAR." These are the exact words. But who receives the *SWEAT MONEY?* LEWIS WALLBRIDGE. Yes Electors of Hastings, Lewis Wallbridge told you to your faces, that he voted for eight per cent. so that you could "SWEAT" for another twelvemonth, and if you elect him you deserve to sweat to your heart's content. After the "Sweating" operation was explained, the speaker subsided evidently pleased with his tremendous effort. For myself, I was delighted, I take a great fancy to Princes, Dukes, and noted "Travellers to Paris." It's so refreshing, exhilarating, and makes one feel so comfortable, to be in the presence of men, who lend money at higher interest "just for the fun of the thing" and to make people, or to speak grand, "fellers sweat." The other Candidate Mr. Brown, I never saw to my knowledge. However there is one thing certain, if Mr. Brown is no superior in ability, talent, and comm honesty, than your late "Sweating Agen Lewis Wallbridge, all the Saints ha mercy on South Hastings.

Yours,
A CANADIAN.
TORONTO, July 1st, 1861.

[illegible]
[illegible]
Ruth Gould
July 19th 1861

The Intelligencer.

AND BELLEVILLE AND HASTINGS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNINGS, CORNER FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 27. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA WEST, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1861. NUMBER 26.

The Intelligencer, IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, Corner of Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, C. W.

M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Two Dollars and half per annum, when delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until after the close of the year, Fify Cents will be added to each year's subscription.

No Paper discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, first insertion,	0 50
Each subsequent insertion,	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	0 70
Each subsequent insertion,	0 16
Above ten lines, (per line) first insertion,	0 07
Each subsequent insertion per line,	0 02

A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered by 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, to ensure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Printing Department in "The Intelligencer," Office, is being constantly renewed, and large additions of every variety and style of Type, added, which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices, such as—

Railroad Bills, Steamboat Bills,
Pamphlets, Circulars,
Hand Bills, Funeral Cards,
Invitations, Bill Headings,
Law Blanks, Show Bills,
Concert Bills, Programmes,
Posting Bills, Stage Bills,
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Cheque Books, Bill Books,
Blank Notes, Labels,

With every other description of Job Work.

☞ All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be Pre-Paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Business Directory.

DR. E. A. BURNS,
ECLECTIC Physician and Surgeon. Office and Residence in Dr. Coleman's Block, between Grant's Hotel and Patterson's Foundry, Front Street, Belleville. 15-3m

DRS. LISTER & HENRY,
RESIDENCE and Office Corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
JAMES LISTER, Licentiate of Medicine, Member R. C. of Surgeons, London. | WALTER S. HENRY, M. D., Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.
P. S.—A vacancy for one or two students.
Belleville, July 7th, 1860 36

T. E. POMEROY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucher, and Coroner, for the County of Hastings.
☞ Residence—Tweed, Hungerford.

DR. B. S. WILLSON,
PHYSICIAN, & SURGEON. Residence, Roslin.

A. A. YEOMANS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Hastings Village, Madoc. Office next door to Wright's Grocery Store. 34

N. J. BIRD, M. D.,
GRADUATE of the University of Queen's College, Kingston.
Residence—Roslin. 19v26.

W. W. ELMER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, & Accoucheur.
Residence, Hastings Village, Madoc. 25n51

ROSS & BELL,
BARRISTERS, &c. &c., have removed their Law Offices to Mr. Nosworthy's building, on the corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, and directly opposite the Post Office and Dafoe House. 19

MESSRS. INNES & MACLEOD,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Architects, and Land and General Agents.
Office—Dafoe House Building, Belleville.
Robert L. Innes. Henry A. F. MacLeod.

DEAN & DIAMOND,
BARRISTER and Attornies-at-Law, &c., &c., Office, Bridge Street, opposite the Post Office, Belleville.
W. W. Dean. 48 A. Diamond.

WM. HAMILTON PONTON,
(Registrar of the County of Hastings,)
BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Belleville, C. W. Nov. 8, 1859.

T. A. LAZIER,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office, Bridge-Street, next door to the Empire Hotel, Belleville, C. W. 49

REMOVAL.
MR. GEORGE E. HENDERSON has REMOVED his Law Office to his new Buildings, opposite the Upper Bridge.
August 17th, 1869. 30

JONATHAN SISSON,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, and Notary Public.
Office—Ham's Buildings, over Glass' Store.
Belleville, April 19th, 1858. v24-n13

WALTER FINDLAY,
LAW AGENT, Notary Public & Conveyancer, Division Court business punctually attended to and Title Deeds examined.
Chambers—Hastings Village, Madoc,
Madoc, Aug. 6th, 1858. v21-n28

A. R. DOUGALL,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
Office—Over Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville. 42

C. L. COLEMAN,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville.
Office—On the West side of Front Street, and opposite Apothecaries Hall.

THOMAS WILLS,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent.
Office—In the new Brick Building on the Court House Grounds.

GILLESPIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville.

WILLIAM MOORMAN
KEEPS constantly on hand FRESH BURNED LIME, at his Kiln, about half a mile north of the Railroad Station, Belleville. 15

Business Directory.

CHARLES FRANCIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Trenton, C. W. 19

MORGAN JELLETT, JR.,
SOLICITOR, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, Agent for the following first-class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"Liverpool and London," "Brittannia," and "Canada," Stirling, C. W. 6

GEORGE NEILSON,
DEALER in Printing and Wrapping Papers. All orders for Paper from the Moira Paper Mill to be addressed to him. Agents in Belleville, Messrs. J. & W. Sutherland, Front Street.

J. & T. TODD,
BUILDERS. Residence, West Belleville. Stone and Brick Work done on reasonable terms. Stone, Brick and Plastering Work. Excavations, &c., measured.
Building Stone constantly on hand for sale.

J. A. PHIPPEN.
SOAP & CANDLE manufacturer. Opposite Weese's Hotel, Front Street Belleville. 22-15

HIDES, HIDES.
HIGHEST price in Cash paid for Hides and Sheep skins, by
22-15. J. A. PHIPPEN.

GEORGE KELLY,
BUILDER, West Belleville. Contracts for Masonry, Plastering, Plain and Ornamental, taken on the most advantageous terms. All orders faithfully attended to. Cut Stone furnished per order. 13-1y.

C. FONES,
ARCHITECT and Builder. All orders with which he may be favoured in the above business, will be punctually attended to. References given if required.
Shop in the rear of Blacklock's Grocery Store, Front Street, Belleville. 12

JAMES GEEN,
UNDERTAKER, keeps constantly on hand Coffins, and is prepared to attend to all calls in his line. A hearse furnished when required.
Residence—In the Masonic Hall, John Street Belleville. v25n7.

CHARLES MARTIN,
WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant, Flint's Wharf. Salt, Plaster, Coal, Water Lime, Cement, &c., constantly on hand for sale.
Belleville, April 11th, 1860. 12

R. ELVINS,
GROCER and Provision Dealer, keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries and Provisions, at the old stand, Front Street, Belleville.
July 24th, 1860. 27-tf

STEVENS HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, Belleville. This House is located in the business portion of the Town, and will be conducted as a first-class House Good yard and stabling, and a good Livery attached. 45

MADOC HOTEL,
SIMON McKENZIE, Proprietor, east side of Madawaska Street, in the Village of Hastings, C. W. Careful hostlers always in attendance. Good yards and stabling. 19

WELLINGTON HOUSE,
Front Street, ... Belleville.

THIS HOUSE still maintains the reputation of being second to none in this part of the Province. The most commodious Stables, Driving Houses, and enclosed yard, and attentive hostlers.
F. PAPINEAU, Proprietor.
Belleville, Aug. 13th, 1860. 30

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,
AND Dealer in all kinds of English and American Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, opposite Holton's Dry Good Store, Front Street, Belleville.
☞ The highest price paid for Old Gold and Silver. 13

HASTINGS HOUSE, MADOC.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint the traveling public, that he has removed to his new and commodious premises, (formerly the "Franklin House") which he has enlarged, thoroughly renewed, and at great expense and labor made one of the most comfortable and convenient Hotels in the country.
New and extensive Stables, and a careful Hostler always in attendance.
Stage to Belleville leaves this house every morning at 8 o'clock.
LYMAN MOON, Proprietor.
Madoc, Dec. 10, 1860. 47-tf.

PRINTERS' INK.
JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufacturer, Troy, a quantity of Printers' Ink, in 25lb kegs, at 20 and 25 cents per pound.
All orders promptly attended to.
M. BOWELL, Intelligencer Office.
Belleville, May 16th, 1861.

CHARLES WILSON,
BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER,
BEGS leave to inform the public in Town and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in Belleville again, and hopes, by promptitude and attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.
Also,—Clothes cleaned, renovated, and dyed. Shop one door South of R. Wallbridge's Grocery, Front Street.
Belleville, Nov. 18, 1858. 46-tf

Insurance Agencies.

INCORPORATED 1810 ! !
HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Comp'y.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS
$1,002,105.81,
With a successful business experience of more than Fifty Years.
T. C. Allyn, Sec'y. H. Huntington, Pres.
POLICIES ISSUED AND RENEWED; LOSSES equitably adjusted and paid immediately upon satisfactory proof, in New York funds, by the undersigned, the duly authorized agent.
ROBERT TANNAHILL,
11 Agent for Belleville and vicinity.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL, ...£2,000,000 Sterling.
HAVING in connection with my Kingston Agency for the above well known Company also been appointed AGENT FOR BELLEVILLE and neighborhood, I beg to intimate that Applications for Risks for this section of the country will be received by Mr. A. Thomson, at the Office of the Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville.
DOUGLASS PRENTISS.
☞ N. B.—No charge for Policies made by this company.
Belleville, 22nd Sept., 1860. 36

LOANS UPON FREEHOLD PROPERTY.
THE CANADA AGENCY ASSOCIATION OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
HAVING NEGOTIATED LOANS TO the extent of $700,000, upon freehold property in Upper Canada, within eighteen months of commencing operations is prepared to negotiate further loans, for sums varying from four hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars and upwards, upon improved Farms, for a term of five years, at eight per cent interest.
The Toronto Board having received a large amount
FOR IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT.
Are now able to make advances to a considerable extent upon approved farm properties without delay.
Parties who may be desirous to obtain loans through the Association, by applying to the undersigned will receive forms of application and all necessary information.
A. R. ROCHE, Manager,
Wellington street, near John street.
Toronto, October 1, 1860.

INSURANCE.
British America Assurance Company,
Oldest Chartered Canadian Office,
Incorporated 1833.
CAPITAL, ... $400,000.
HAVING been appointed Agent for the above company, which is well known to be as safe, reliable and liberal, as any Insurance Company doing business in this Province, I beg to request the patronage of my friends and the public generally.
J. C. FRANCK.
Belleville, August 29th, 1860. 32-y1

Provincial Insurance Company OF CANADA.
Fire and Marine.
Subscribed Capital, $ 1,986,000.
Paid up Capital, ... $504,970,71.
PRESIDENT,.. .....Hon. H. Cameron.
VICE PRESIDENT,..J. S. Howard, Esq.
DIRECTORS,
Hon. J. H. Cameron, J. S. Howard, Esq., Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P., Lewis Moffatt, Esq., John Cameron, Esq., M. P. P., W. L. Perrin, Esq., Geo. Duggan, Junr., Esq., Edward C. Jones, Esq., Hon. M. Cameron, M. P. P., Hon. George Crawford, R. P. Colton, Esquire.
Manager and Secretary:
James Sydney Crocker, Esquire.
F. McANNANY, Agent.
Belleville, June 1st, 1860. 19y1.

The Granite State
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
J. B. RAND & CO.,
FISHERVILLE, N. H.
THESE instruments are made by experienced workmen, of the best materials, with the full iron frame, in Rosewood cases, containing all the improvements of the day which constitute a good Piano Forte, and for brilliancy and richness of tone are unsurpassed by any now offered in the market.
☞ Every Instrument fully warranted.
For sale by E. HARRISON, Sole Agent for Belleville and vicinity, for these unrivalled instruments.
Belleville, July 28, 1860. 27-1y

WM. CLARK,
Merchant Tailor,
WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he still continues the business in all its branches, at his
OLD STAND, FRONT STREET,
opposite Fanning's Hotel.
☞ Paris, London and New York Fashions received regularly.
Orders punctually attended to, and garments of every description manufactured in the latest styles, and warranted to fit.
WM. CLARK.
Belleville, Feb. 10th, 1860. 3

TO MASONS AND THOSE INTENDING TO BUILD.
THE subscribers beg to state that they intend, during the ensuing Summer, manufacturing a quantity of
MACHINE AND STOCK BRICK,
and from the experience which they have both had in the business, together with other facilities which they are in possession of for the manufacture of the article, they feel confident of giving general satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.
Yard in rear of Read's Distillery.
W. A. FOSTER,
A. T. PETRIE.
Belleville, March 12th, 1861. 8

"THE NORTH'S AWAKE."

"The North's awake!" so says the East,
And gathering to the fight,
Against the many-horned beast,
The enemy of right.

"The North's awake!" proclaims the East,
And mustering in its strength,
To crush the power of Pope and Priest,
That Truth may reign at length.

"The North's awake!" the East says so—
Her men are brave and good,
And for God's Truth their banners show,
Stand as their fathers stood.

"The North's awake!" the East says so,
And watching Jesuit deeds—
Deeds which from Romish teaching flow,
While troubled Ireland bleeds.

"The North's awake!" the East says so—
The Ulster men are strong,
And nobly rise, as long ago,
For right against the wrong.

Bravo! the North men are "awake,"
And joined heart in hand,
The power of Priest and Pope to break,
That curses this our land.

"The North's awake!" hurrah! hurrah!
God's Truth we shall maintain,
For blood-stained error never may
O'er sons of William reign.

Choice Reading.

HOW TO EARN A HOME.

The other evening I came home with an extra ten dollar bill in my pocket—money that I had earned by out-door work. The fact is, I am a clerk in a down town store, at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, and a pretty wife and baby to support out of it.

I suppose this income will sound amazingly small to your two and three thousand dollar office-holders, but nevertheless we contrive to live very comfortable upon it. We live on one floor of an unpretending little house, for which we pay one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and Kitty, my wife, you will understand, does all her own work; so that we lay up a neat little sum every year. I have got a balance of two or three hundred dollars at the savings bank, the hoard of several years, and it is astonishing how rich I feel! Why, Rothschild himself is not a circumstance to me!

When I came home with my extra bill, I showed it triumphantly to Kitty, who of course, was delighted with my thrift and industry.

"Now, my love," said I, "just add this to our account at the bank, and with interest to the end of the year."

Forthwith I commenced casting interest, and calculating in my brain. Kitty was silent, and rocked the cradle musingly with her foot.

"I have been thinking, Harry," says she, after a moment's pause, "that since you have got this extra money, we might afford to buy a new rug. This is getting dreadfully shabby, my dear, you must see."

I looked dolefully at the rug, it was worn and shabby enough, that was a fact.

"I can get a beautiful new velvet pattern for seven dollars," resumed my wife.

"Velvet—seven dollars," groaned I.

"Well, then a common tufted rug like this would only cost three," and my cautious better half, who, seeing she could not carry her first ambitious point, wisely withdrew her guns.

"That is more sensible," said I. "Well, we will see about it."

"And there is another thing I want," continued my wife, putting her hand coaxingly on my shoulder, "and it is not at all extravagant, either. I saw such a lovely silk dress pattern on Canal Street, this morning, and I can get it for six dollars. Harry, it is the cheapest thing I ever saw."

"But have you not got a very pretty green silk dress? Is it soiled or ragged?"

"No, of course; but who wants to wear the same green dress for ever? Everybody knows it is the only silk I have."

"Well, what then?"

"That is just a man's question," pouted Kitty. "And I suppose you have not observed how old fashioned my bonnet is getting."

"Why, I thought it looked very neat and tasteful, since you put on that black velvet winter trimming."

"Of course—you men have no taste in such matters."

We were silent for a moment; I am afraid we both felt a little cross and out of humor with one another. In fact, on my journey home I had entertained serious thoughts of exchanging my old silver watch for a modern time-piece of gold and had mentally appropriated the ten dollars to further that purpose. Savings bank reflection, come later.

As we sat before the fire, each wrapped in thought, our neighbor, Mr. Wilmot, knocked at the door. He was employed at the same store as myself, and his wife was an old family friend.

"I want you to congratulate me," he said, taking a seat. "I have purchased that little cottage on the Bloomingdale road, to-day."

"What! that beautiful little wooden cottage with the wooden piazza and lawn, and fruit garden behind?" exclaimed Kitty, almost enviously.

"Is it possible?" I cried. A little cottage home of my own, just like that I had often admired on the Bloomingdale road, had always been the crowning ambition of my life—a distant and almost hopeless point, but none the less desired.

"Why, Wilmot," said I, "how did this happen? You have only been in business eight or ten years longer than I, at a salary but a trifle larger that mine, yet I could as soon buy the mint as purchase a cottage like that."

"Well," said my neighbor, "we have all been working to this end for years. My wife has darned, stitched, mended and saved—we have lived on plain fare, and done with the cheapest things. But the magic charm of the whole affair was that we laid aside every penny that was not needed by actual positive want. Yes, I have seen my wife lay by red coppers, one by one."

"Times are hard, you, know, just now; the owner was not what you call an economical man, and he was glad to sell even at a moderate price. So you see that even "hard times" have helped me."

When our neighbor was gone, Kitty and I looked meaningly at each other.

"Harry," said she, "the rug is not so bad after all, and my green silk will do for a year longer, with care."

"And a silver watch is quite as good for all practical purposes as a gold repeater," said I. "We will set aside all imaginary wants."

"The ten dollar bill must go to the bank," said Kitty, "and I will economise the coppers just as Mrs. Wilmot did. Oh, how happy she will be among the roses in her cattage-garden next spring!"

Our merry tea-kettle sang us a cheerful song over the glowing fire that night, and its burden was, "Economy and a home of our own amid the roses and the country air."

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

THE GAINS AND LOSSES IN UPPER CANADA.

(From the Leader, July 12th.)

The battle is over, and the victory won. What are the losses in killed and wounded of the two combatants; and what amount of spirits has each been able to carry off?

Opposition candidates who were members of the last House have suffered defeat in fourteen contests; and Ministerialists in the same position in six. The Opposition candidates who have been defeated, and failed to obtain seats in the new House are:

AIKENS,
BIGGAR,
BROWN,
COOK,
CRAIK,
DORLAND,
GOULD,
A. P. MACDONALD,
WALKER POWELL,
PURDY,
ROSS,
SIR HENRY SMITH.

Besides these twelve, who have been excluded for the new House, Mr. Mowat and Mr. Wilson, respectively met defeats in Kingston and Toronto; but they were elected for other constituencies; one for South Ontario and the other for North York. Of the other twelve, two were recent converts to Opposition principles—Sir Henry Smith and Mr. A. P. Macdonald—both of whom probably owe their defeat to that circumstance. In the case of Sir Henry Smith there is no room for doubt. His re-election would have been certain, if he had not issued an opposition address; and his defeat is one of the most remarkable examples of the moral influence of a Government on record. He had been repeatedly [illegible] for Frontenac; sometimes by a[illegible] and sometimes against an opposition candidate. It was believed, so firmly [illegible] sit in his seat, that he had a life lease of Frontenac; and it is quite certain that if he had not turned round upon the Government and run as an Opposition candidate, he could not have been defeated. But the attempt to play the game of Opposition ruined him; and he was easily defeated by a man who had never before aspired to a seat in Parliament, and whose friends had never thought of him in that connection. Mr. A. P. Macdonald ruined his chances in the same way; but in his case the punishment was not so marked and conspicuous. It is true Mr. Macdonald was defeated by an Opposition candidate—by a man professing to row in the same boat with himself—and there is no mystery about the process. By going into Opposition, he alienated his old friends, and did not make new ones enough to enable him to contest successfully against a candidate who was not obnoxious to the charge of having changed his party within a year. When he crossed the House last session, the Opposition applauded the act to the echo; but, when he asked them to re-elect him, they set up another candidate to prevent his entrance into the new House. And they succeeded. This is what he got for turning his coat; and he cannot complain of ingratitude, where he had himself been the first to show that want of party fidelity. We present his case as a warning to weak persons, who fancy they can gain triumph by summersaults which are much more likely to prove fatal.

Against these fourteen Opposition defeats which resulted in excluding twelve of their late members from the Legislature, what Ministerial losses are there to be placed? Only [illegible]. They are:

BURTON,
CAMERON (JOHN,)
CAYLEY,
DALY,
ROBLIN,
SMITH (SIDNEY,)

But some of these are only qualified not absolute losses; the change of an old friend for a new one; and in another case of a different kind, the Ministerial loss does not imply an Oppositon gain. We have lost Mr. Burton—we speak of the return now without reference to the protest against it—but the Grits have not gained Mr. Smith; and it is some comfort to know that if we cannot claim him, they are in the same position, for at all his meetings he took care to make his hostility to the Brown-Dorion or Brown-McGee alliance as conspicuous as possible. The loss of Mr. Cameron is regretted by the whole party to which he was attached, and which he faithfully served; but the election of Mr. Dunsford, as he himself explained in his address turned on the residence question, and does not imply the change of a vote. The same is true of Mr. Roblin. Of the six Ministerial defeats, three are qualified—two of them having turned upon something else than politics—and one of them resulted in the return of a candidate who refused to connect himself with the Grit Rouge combination.

Of the fourteen Opposition defeats, eleven are absolute and uncompensated. Two of the defeated candidates were elected for other constituencies; and M. A. P. Macdonald was replaced by a member of the same party. Thus, then, against eleven absolute and unqualified Opposition defeats, there are three Ministerial defeats belonging to the same category; and for the rest each party suffered three defeats that were in some way qualified or compensated.

In thirteen constituencies the Opposition candidates who had been members of the late House were defeated by candidates of the other party.

In West Brant—Ryerson beat Biggar.
Dundas—Ross beat Cook.
Frontenac—Morton beat Smith, (Sir H.)
Grey—Jackson beat Purdy.
Kingston—Macdonald beat Mowat.
East Middlesex—Portman beat Craik.
Norfolk—Walsh beat Walker Powell.
North Ontario—M.C.Cameron bt. Gould.
Peel—J. H. Cameron beat Aikens.
Prince Edward—Anderson beat Dorland.
Toronto (East)—Crawford beat Brown.
Toronto, (West)—Robinson beat Wilson.
Wellington, (North)—Dr. Clark bt. Ross.

After looking at the losses and gains, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result of the elections. The defeat of Brown is worth that of half a dozen Biggars, and Craiks, and Purdys. Next after that, the defeat of Sir Henry Smith is, by common consent, placed. The rejection of such men as Biggar, Craik, Purdy, Gould, Aikins and Ross is a good sign. It shows that Upper Canada recognizes the fact that efficient representation cannot be acquired through mere numbers; but that attention must be paid to the selection of efficient representatives. If we look at the changes in this fight they are very striking. The difference between Ryerson and Biggar is something not easily conceived; and between Jackson and Purdy very wide. Cameron (M. C.) and Gould may be contrasted, but they cannot be compared; the distance between Cameron (J. H.) and Aikins is less only because Aikens is superior to Gould. This is a cheering feature in the changes; it insures a valuable addition to the House in consideration and importance, derived from superior intelligence.

To sum up the net result of the losses and gains: Against four absolute and uncompensated Ministerial losses—Burton, Cayley, Daly and Sidney Smith—we have in the above list ten absolute Opposition losses; without counting Sir Henry Smith, who was not a voting member in the late House. When the balance is struck there is a gain of six Ministerial seats in Upper Canada; which, on a division, will make a difference of twelve votes. This is the net gain of the Upper Canada elections; and we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result.

DEFEAT OF M. LEMIEUX.

Another member of the Brown-Dorion Coalition has been defeated! Since the Two Day's Government was formed, five of its members have suffered defeat:

DRUMMOND,
DORION,
BROWN,
MOWAT.
LEMIEUX,

And M. Laberge, acting a prudential part, refused to encounter defeat by presenting himself for re-election. What Ministry since the days of Adam, was ever cut up so badly when its popularity came to be guaged.—*Leader.*

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET.

On Tuesday last the valley of the Chateauguay was visited with a most destructive and almost unprecedented rain storm and deluge. The elements, which for several days previous had been greatly agitated, at frequent intervals emitted lightning and hail, as was the case on Saturday, at length become overcharged and burst with terrific violence over this village and the country surrounded. It commenced raining about 7 on Monday, and from 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning until 6 in the evening there was an incessant downpouring torrent of rain. The Chateauguay river at this place, owing to its proximity to the mountains from which it takes its rise, its steep descent, and the numberless rivulets and discharges which flow into it, overflowed its banks and submerged the lowlands everywhere within its scope. The damage done to the spring crops can scarcely be estimated, thousands of acres hitherto promising grain being inundated by this impetous mountain torrent. We learn also that great losses will be sustained by the damage done to water privileges. It is asserted that Johnson's property, near the Province Line, consisting of Grist and Saw Mill, together with the Dam, were totally destroyed by the resistless current. The roads and bridges in many places are rendered impassible. The water is gradually subsiding.—*Huntingdon Herald, July 5.*

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

The new tariff proposed by Mr. Chase, Secretary of the treasury, is published, and is substantially a re-enactment of the Morrill tariff, with the following important additions, viz:—15 cents on green teas; 10 cents on black teas; 5 cents on coffee and cocoa; 2½ on raw, 3 on clayed, and 4 cents on refined sugar—all per lbs. Salt is raised 15 and 20 cents per 100 lbs. The duties on manufactered goods are, as before, very complicated, being sometimes on the value, and often a combination of these methods. The duty on woolen and cotton cloths is 12 cents per lb., and 25 to 30 per cent *ad valorem.* Thus a coarse cloth, weighing a pound per yard, and costing 2s. sterling, would be charged 12 cents for weight and 6 cents for value, or 18 cents per yard, making the duty 75 per cent. Cotton goods are charged 3 and 4 cents per square yard, and ten per cent *ad val.* if needed, provided such charges combined are not less than 25 per cent *ad valorem.* Silks are placed at 20 to 40 per cent *ad valorem.* Bar iron is $14 per ton, and other kinds of Iron and Steel vary from $20 per ton to 3½ cents per lb. Canada long enjoyed the advantage of being taxed much less than the States; that advantage was lost through our extravagant expenditures, but is once more to be regained on account of the enormous cost of the American civil war forcing up their tariff beyond ours.—*Witness.*

A NEW PHASE OF SECESSION.

The Baltimore *Exchange* of the 4th is permitted to publish a letter written from Portland, June 17, to a friend in Baltimore, by a gentleman who was "formerly a member of Congress from Maine, and who still occupies a prominent position in that State." The writer declares that his views agree with those of his Baltimore correspondent. He thinks the war is to be condemned in its inception and in its progress; looks either for a final acknowledgement of secession, or a settlement in which the North will leave the territories open to slavery which it "ought never to have denied," the war debt on both sides being paid by a general tariff.

The startling part of the letter, however, is the writer's view of what will ensue if the separation becomes final. Maryland, he says, will go with the South. "Maine will no less certainly go with the Canadas!" He adds that the latter will regard the game of Republican Government as "played out," and then Portland will become the commercial depot of the British Government on this continent, and Baltimore will have the corresponding place in the Southern Confederacy. The western confederacy, he prophecies, will become an elective monarchy, with life peerages, the United States crumbling to pieces, and joining some of these new organizations. The letter writer adds, that his own increasing doubts of the wisdom of voting *per capita* makes him feel at least uncertain whether the latter result would not be a fortunate one.

No name is signed to this singular production, which appears to have been written in perfect good faith, but perhaps our Maine friends can settle the identity of this repentant democrat.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE HYPOCRISY OF THE NORTH.

If, however, the North loved human liberty as much, or half as much, as it loves the Union, it might have both the prayers and physical help of the [illegible] in the strife which it is waging—a strife which would then become as holy as it is now vindictive and unjust. But while its generals and statesmen talk of men as "contraband of war," in the same way that they might talk of saltpetre, bombshells and artillery horses, they must not be surprised if the slaves look with no good-will upon their cause, and if the free men of this country withhold their sympathy, and prefer the bold honesty of the South, which calls a "slave" a slave, to the hypocrisy of the North, that plays fast and loose with a great principle, and utters a practical falsehood in the face of Heaven, and proves itself untrue alike to God and humanity.—*London Review.*

A SHREWD MERCANTILE TRANSACTION

(*From the Boston Commercial Bulletin*)

A merchant of Savannah, southern born, at the time when the rebellion first broke out wrote to his correspondents at New York, in a calm and dispassionate manner, expressing regret that trouble existed, and hoping that everything would be adjusted to the satisfaction of both North and South. He received no answers to these letters—much to his surprise. In the meantime a New York vessel of which he was part owner, arrived at Savannah and reported to his house for business. A few days ago he was waited on by the Vigilance Committee, who presented him with a pile of letters, and very coolly informed him that if he could not write in a different tone he must leave the State. Comprehending the case at once, he sat down and wrote to his correspondents, detailing abuse of Northern men of the most approved style; he then sent for his captain and told him he must take a cargo for Liverpool as he could not give him one for New York. The cute Jerseyman caught at the dodge immediately, and spread the report that he was bound for Liverpool. A half hour before his sailing the merchant took him into his private [illegible] explained his position; he gave him a list of all his correspondents in New York, and charged him to call upon every one of them and assure them that his letters meant nothing. "I see," he said, "the character I have been obliged to assume; you must not think me the fool I made myself appear.—There are two sets of papers, and when you get to sea destroy them and put for New York."

The captain was as shrewd as the merchant; he was overhauled at the fort; he showed his Liverpool papers, whereupon the officer in command expressed a strong desire to charter the vessel to bring a cargo of provisions from Liverpool, and actually offered him $15,000. The captain at once assented to the offer, and the charter party was made out. The parties went even so far as to arrange how to land the cargo by signals in case the blockade interfered with the entrance of the vessel into the harbor. It is needless to say the bogus papers were all destroyed, and the vessel landed $50,000 worth of cotton at New York.

A similar case occurred in Arkansas, where parties were compelled to write letters as they are dictated. And so as the phraseology of most of the letters received from the South is so similar, there is reason to believe that many of our Southern correspondents are "not so bad after all."

The above is vouched for by a member of one of the principal mercantile houses in this city.

THE INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.

The London *Observer*, of the 16th June, states that "a deputation, consisting of "persons interested in the trade of British "North America, had an interview with "the Duke of Newcastle, at the Colonial "Office, on Friday last, when his grace expressed his entire concurrence in the "proposed railway, and intimated that, if "responsible parties came forward to carry "out the work he would endeavor to induce his colleagues to agree to aid any "feasible plan for that purpose."

CATCHING TIGERS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

Many of them obtain their livelihood by tiger catching, the skin of this animal being valuable. They use a novel mode of ensnaring these savage beasts. Two Malays generally go in company, and travel over many parts of the country. Those who follow this business regularly have chops, or permits, from the Quong of Saigon, allowing them to build a hut for their use in any place they think fit. The hut is built on the top of four bomboos, from fifteen to twenty feet high; and as the tiger cannot climb these, the men can remain in it, and watch their snares in safety. The snares consist of large leaves, or sometimes large pieces of paper about six inches square, covered on one side with a substance of the same nature as birdlime, and containg a poison, the smallest part of which, getting into the animal's eyes, causes instant and total blindness. They are laid about thickly, with the birdlime side upward, in the track of a tiger, and as surely as the animal puts his paw on one of the treacherous leaves he becomes a victim; for finding it sticks to his foot, he shakes it, by which means other leaves adhere to it, he then probably rubs his paw over his head, in the attempt to rid himself of these leafy incumbrances, but they stick to his head and face; he then perhaps rolls himself on the ground, when he becomes fairly covered; and, while scratching and rubbing himself to get free, some of the poisonous birdlime gets into his eyes and blinds him. He growls and roars in agony, and this is the signal for his captors to come and despatch him. The Malays then skin the animal, and take away parts of his body that may be valuable. They leave the carcass well covered with more leaves as a bait for other tigers. Other animals and birds also, they ensnare in the same manner.—*Adventures in Cochin China.*

DEATH OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.

Lord John Campbell, Lord Chancellor of England, the intelligence of whose death was brought by the Great Eastern, was the second son of Rev. George Campbell, and was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, *September*, 15th, [illegible]. Allied by birth to the ducal house of Argyle, and two other noble Scottish families, he commenced his public career with all the prestige that family influence could give him, but rising far above such trammels, he placed himself by rapid studies in the front rank of England's noblest scholars. Educated at St. Andrew's in 1800, he studied for the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1806.

In his early years, while struggling hard in his profession, he employed his leisure as a reporter to a daily paper, the acumen which made him eligible for such a position having gained him an opportunity of display in the courts, he obtained legal business which soon gave him a liberal income.

His marriage in 1821 to a daughter of Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger, greatly promoted his success. In 1827 he was made Queen's Counsel; in 1832, Solicitor General; in 1834, Attorney General, and 1841, Chancellor of Ireland, with the additional honor of a place among the peers of England, as Lord Campbell of St. Andrew's.

He held the high charge for about three months when he resigned in the ministry, going out of office, and retired on a pension of twenty thousand dollars. From 1841 to 1846 his public role carried him into the House of Lords and into Privy Council; and in 1850, at the advanced age of seventy, he accepted Lord Chancellorship of England. His efforts in the House of Lords were constant and energetic to simplify legislation. Lord Campbell leaves two sons and four daughters. His eldest son, who succeeds to his peerage and titles, was born in 182

Blondin and his little Daughter.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, Sir G. Foster asked what steps would be taken by Her Majesty's government to prevent a repetition of the degrading exhibition of Mr. Blondin, so far at all events, as related to the exposure of a child to imminent danger? (Hear, hear.) Sir G. C. Lewis: My attention has been directed to the circumstances to which the hon. baronet referred; and I am also aware that it is proposed to repeat the exhibition at the Crystal Palace to-morrow. I have, in consequence, caused a letter of warning to be written to the directors of the Crystal Palace, by which I trust that the exposure to danger of a child of tender years may be prevented. (Cheers.) I have a sanguine hope that the letter which has been written will be efficacious to that extent. A correspondent of the *Times*, who witnessed the feat referred to, writes:—

"If I may judge by the expressions I heard around me, they did not approve this unexpected *horror*. Blondin evidently does not feel the danger for himself, so perfect are his coolness and confidence; and we may believe that he is equally incapable of appreciating the much greater risk to which he exposes his child, who, if anything were to go wrong, must fall 150 feet to the floor; while he not improbably, might save himself by catching the rope. If this were to be the result of mishap, what would be the verdict of the coroners Jury? It must be either murder or manslaughter. The case may be different where an adult chooses to risk his neck; but here this poor child is incapable of choosing, or of weighing the chances." In the House of Commons, on the 18th, Sir G. C. Lewis read a letter which the Home office had received from the directors of the Crystal Palace in answer to the request which the Government had made to them on the subject of Blondin's exhibition with a child. The directors, in obedience to the wish thus conveyed to them, had interdicted this part of M. Blondin's performance.

☞ The sixth annual communication of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada was held in the Temperance Hall, London, on the 10th instant. One hundred and fifty lodges were represented, the number of members present being one hundred and twenty-five. Thomas D. Harrington, the Grand Master, read an address, and other preliminary business was transacted.

☞ A sad accident occurred at the house of Professor Longfellow on Tuesday night. Mrs. Longfellow was melting sealing wax on some envelopes, when a lighted match set fire to her clothing. She was burned so badly that there is hardly a hope of her recovery. In endeavoring to save his wife Prof. Longfellow was seriously but not fatally burned.

☞ The cotton manufacture is becoming the greatest power in England—perhaps in the world. The men engaged in it are making fortunes almost by a leap. In wealth they far exceed the old feudal aristocracy, and every estate now-a-days which finds its way into the market is snatched up eagerly by some parvenu cotton spinner, the length of whose purse goes a great way to atone for the brevity of his pedigree.

☞ The boat commanded by the first mate of the *Canadian* was picked up on her outward voyage by the *North Briton*, and its passengers brought to Liverpool. In Captain Graham's protest it is stated that this boat was despatched to Forteau, on the Labrador coast, with the first and fourth Officers and five men for the purpose of intercepting some of the steamers through the straits, and by them to convey intelligence of the disaster to England or Canada.

☞ The 47th Regiment, which has just arrived in Canada, formed part of the army under General Wolfe which took Quebec in 1759. When Wolfe was mortally wounded, he was carried from the field by some Grenadiers of the 47th, and the Regiment for many years bore the name of "Wolfe's Own." To this day the Officers wear a black worm in their lace, as mourning for him.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

New York, July 15.

The *Saxonia* with Southampton dates to the 3rd has arrived. The *Bohemian* arrived out on the 3rd.

Breadstuffs were steady. Wheat a shade better. Provisions dull. Consols heavy at 39¼ to ⅜ for money.

Consols heavy. Demand for discount at the Bank active. Sugar unaltered.

The great fire was still burning.

An India loan of four millions has been introduced.

FRANCE.—The *Patrie* denies that M. Thouvenel had received a deputation from Rome.

ITALY.—The Turin Deputies had voted the budget for 1861.

Two Bourbon committees discovered at Naples 500 muskets, which were seized.

A plot to assassinate Garibaldi had been discovered. The Government had taken measures to watch the entry to Caprera.

In a discussion on the loan bill at Turin, in Chambers, Musalino said he had no confidence in a Ministry that maintained the French alliance—England was the only true friend to Italy—and insisted on an immediate evacuation of Rome by the French.

Farini supported the French alliance.

Cialdini has been made Commander of the Southern army.

La Patrie says that disturbances have taken place at Naples.

TURKEY.—The Sultan has introduced great reforms in the Imperial household. Five hundred servants were dismissed and the civil list reduced from seventy-five to twelve millions.

An English frigate anchored off Constantinople after obtaining from the Porte the firman required by the convention relative to the Straits of Dardanelles.

AUSTRIA.—Austria definately resolved at a Cabinet Council to reject the Hungarian address. A Royal rescript has been [illegible]garian Diet, in which the address is stigmatized as disloyal and hostile to the rights of the Crown. The Diet requestd to alter the form and counts of the address. The Diet will be dissolved if refused.

SPAIN.—Spain abandons all claims against Mocco.

Defeat of t Rebels in Virginia with great loss.

Infer machines afloat on the Potomac —Att t to blow up U. S. vessels—Secessio still active in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, July 13th.

The wing despatch was received to-day at the quarters of the army at Washington:— ch Mountain Va., 9 a. m., July 12. Col. Towusend,—We are in possession o the enemy's works up to a point on the of Beverly. I have taken all his gun ry large amount of wagons, tents, &c., thing he had, a large number of pri, some of them officers; their loss is We have lost in all perhaps 20 ki d wounded. The mass of the enemy es through the woods, entirely dis d. I am now pushing to Beverly. A of Col. Rosencrau's troops being les from there. Our success is com d almost bloodless. I doubt whether r Johnson will unite and overpower (Signed) B. McClelland, Maj.-Gen."

WASHINGTON, July 12.

Freeborn, gun boat, arrived up this ng from Acquia Creek, Sunday ing she was at Acquia Creek with the *Pawnee* and *Pocahontas*. Two oil tanks were discovered floating towards the fleet in the tide; when in a quarter of a mile it was observed they were internal machines; one ck the rudder of the *Resolute* and be e detached from its buoy and sunk; the er careened over and its fuse was put out dipping in the water; the latter was uled on board the *Pawnee*, it had a cylinr made of boiler iron, five feet long and een inches in diameter, and was filled with all sorts of destructive materials to blow the Potomac squadron to atoms. The machine weighed about 400 lbs; connecting the cylinder with the cask or buoy was [illegible] slow match, was an dia rubber coated fuse.

HORRIBLE MURDER—THREE CHILDREN POISONED BY THEIR MOTHER.

A woman of the name of Jane Palethorpe, living in Northampton street, Somers town, has poisoned her three children and attempted to commit suicide.—One child is dead, and the other two children and the mother are in a very precarious state. The family were deserted by the woman's husband ten months since, and were in distress.

The facts which can be relied upon appear to be these: On Tuesday evening, about six o'clock, from a knowledge that came to certain persons, the woman was suspected of having visited certain chemists' and surgeons' shops, and purchased a quantity of laudanum. Knowing that she and her three children were in a room by themselves, and all being quiet, suspicions were aroused, and information was forwarded to the police station at Somerstown. Inspector Stokes at once proceeded to the house, and found that the facts were too true. Mr. Sutherin, surgeon, was called in, and found that not only the woman, Jane Palethorpe, who is between 35 and 40 years of age, and of rather prepossessing features, but her children, Richard, six years of age, Thomas, four years of age, and Harriet, three years of age, were all suffering from the effects of taking poison, but her son Thomas was dead, and was then lying in her arms. The three parties who were then alive were still in a very dangerous state, and Mr. Sutherin at once directed their removal to the infirmary of the St. Parnacs workhouse.—*Liverpool Herald.*

Popish Intolerance in Newfoundland.

Where are the Roman Catholics who say that their Church is liberal, and that their clergy are good Christians; and where are the Liberal Protestants who hold that Protestants would be safe in the hands of Roman Catholics, even though they differed in religious opinions. To which we would say, read the following:—

The New York *Herald* says, that an attempt was made on Monday evening, May 13, to fire Avalon Cottage, the residence of Dr. Field, the Protestant Bishop of the Island, which was fortunately discovered before the fire had taken any head-way. The bishop himself, while quietly walking through the streets, was pelted with stones. Protestant members of the house and council had to be escorted to their homes by the military and police, to protect them from like usage. About an hour after the attempt to burn the bishop's house, Judge Robinson's stable was burned to the ground, with horses, cows, carriages, hay, &c., his residence being with difficulty preserved from the same fate. Judge Robinson is a Protestant. On Wednesday morning, about two o'clock, the residence of the Attorney General was destroyed, with cattle and everything on the premises. Persons who endeavored to save articles were assailed with a shower of stones; the young trees planted in the ground were destroyed, and agricultural implements, removed to a distance, were thrown into the burning ruins and consumed. Attempts have been made since to fire the residence of other Protestant gentlemen connected with the Government.

Epitome of News.

☞ On the first of the year there were 107,572 miners in Australia.

☞ It is said that Mr. Dorion will not offer himself for election by any other constituency during this Parliament.

☞ It is proposed to encircle Washington by a chain of forts, and also to erect batteries at Acquia Creek and Matthias point.

☞ On Thursday morning Edward Wood, employed as a salt boiler in Syracuse, fell into a kettle of boiling salt water and was scalded to death.

☞ A new musket has been invented in France, which is discharged by the ignition of the powder by the pressure of a column of air immediately set free.

☞ A correspondent in Grey County states that the crops there are backward. On the 2nd instant, frost was keen enough to kill beans and potatoes.

☞ The Quebec Mayoralty case has been decided in the Superior Court by Judge Taschereau, after a delay of six months. Mr. Pope's right to the civic chair is maintained.

☞ At the last Privy Council, the Great Seal was delivered to Sir Richard Bethell. The title of the new Chancellor will be Baron Westbury, of Westbury, in the County of Wilts.

☞ Orders have been issued that none but native-born Americans shall be enlisted into the United States Navy. This is certainly an improvement on the old plan of kidnapping British sailors.. This is contradicted.

☞ We are happy to find that Charles Lever, the immortal author of "Charles O'Malley," and many other favorite works of fiction, whose obituary notice was lately perpetrated by the press, is alive and well.

☞ A young poet of Copenhagen named Ankers, has bequeathed a capital of eighty thousand dollars, of which the annual income is to be shared by a poet, a composer, [illegible] and a sculptor, in order to improve themselves by foreign travel.

☞ William Simmis and his wife were burned to death on Wednesday night, at Scranton Pay, by the explosion of a Kerosene lamp, while they were filling it. Both were dreadfully burned, and survived their injuries only about two hours. They leave seven helpless children.

☞ On Friday last a bull escaped from his drivers, and ran into the yard of a house on Craig street, Montreal, where a girl, about fifteen years of age, was at work. The animal lifted her on his horns, tossing her in the air and tearing her clothes. She was fortunately rescued, and the animal secured before any serious injury was done.

☞ The cotton crop of the Province of Oran, in Algeira, will be about one hundred and twenty-four tons this year. In Jamaica there are also most encouraging prospects; the Jamaica Cotton Company reporting that the first pods of Sea Island cotton, on trees planted last November, have burst. In Australia, also, efforts are being made to develop the growing capabilities of the country, and it is proposed to form Companies for the purpose, who will offer inducements to German emigrants in the shape of free passages and a bonus of £10 upon every bale exported for the next two years, and £5 for three years afterward.

☞ The special train that left Kingston on Thursday evening, with the head quarters of the Royal Canadian Rifles, ran off the track at Napanee about 10 o'clock at night. The accident arose from the grossest carelessness on the part of the railway officials at Napanee. The day switchman was aware that a special train was coming on, but on leaving at night he failed to inform his successor, and the switch was consequently left open for the down train. The accident was happily unattended with any injury to the soldiers, but we hear that the engine is seriously disabled. A force was sent up from Kingston to put matters right, and after considerable delay the train again proceeded on its way.

☞ The *Gazette* announces that Her Majesty the Queen being desirous of affording to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of the Indian Empire a public testimony of Her regard, by the institution of an Order of Knighthood, whereby Her resolution [illegible] the Government of India may be commemorated, and Merit and Loyalty rewarded, has instituted an Order, styled "The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India." The said Order to consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and twenty-five Knights, together with such extra Knights as shall from time to time be appointed. Earl Canning is appointed First Grand Master, and the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja of Gwalior, Lord Harris, Maharaja Duleep Singh, Lord Clyde, the Maharaja of Cashmere, Sir G. R. Clerk, the Maharaja of Indore, the Guicowar of Baroda, Sir J. Lawrence, the Maharaja of Putila, Sir J. Outram, the Begum of Bohopol, Sir Hugh Rose and the Nawab of Bampore, are appointed Knights. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales are appointed ex-Knights.

☞ Among all disputants as to the direction in which we may look for new supplies of cotton, the claims of Queensland almost alone passes unquestioned. The colony lies partly within the tropics, but the average climate is about that of Madeira; the whole territory, when its boundaries are finally determined (as they are not yet) will probably be about three times as large as France.—The settled districts are already as large as the mother country, meaning not only Great Britain, but Great Britain and Ireland. Our last quarter of the year is its spring, our spring is Queensland autumn, and the winter there begins on our Midsummer day. There is also a fishery for the dugong, which yields a valuable oil, good meat like veal or pork, and very marketable bodes for the turner, solid as ivory. But of all this great land of plenty, the population is at present only about thirty thousand, which is less by seven thousand than that of the English Ipswich, after which one of the Queensland settlements are named.

☞ In 1859 there were 3,239,870 gallons of distilled liquor manufactured in the Province, of which 1,170,480 gallons were manufactured in Upper, and 1,069,386 in Lower Canada. In 1860 the quantities were, for Upper Canada, 2,183,291. Lower Canada, 1,144,518—making a total of 3,329,819 gallons. The quantity of malt liquor, comprising ale, beer and porter, was in 1859, 3,488,371, and in 1860, 4,249,934; of which, 2,440,790 was manufactured in Upper Canada, and 1,809,144 in Lower Canada. The quantity of grain used in distillation and brewing in 1860 is as follows: Wheat, 21,022 bushels, Barley, 42,112 bushels, Rye, 179,627 bushels, Indian Corn, 409,795 bushels, Peas, 4,816 bushels, Buckwheat, 86,622 bushels, Oats, 416,742 bushels; other materials, potatoes, 1,391 bushels, Molasses, or other substances, 29,794 gallons. The number of distilleries in 1859 was 98, in 1860, 76; number of breweries in 1859, 150, in 1860, 143.

☞ The following will give an idea of the material of which the Federal army is composed. A correspondent of the New York *World*, commenting on the conduct of Patterson's column after passing the Potomac, says,—

"It is painful to be called upon to report that the vile fellows, who have enlisted under the three months call, were heartless enough to drop from the ranks during the march, enter the houses of the farmers in the vicinity, and ransack them from top to bottom. I visited eight or ten which had been hastily vacated by their occupants, and found in them gangs of half drunken men, belonging to various regiments, overhauling drawers, trunks and closets, destroying valuable clothing, bedding, furniture and crockery, and taking off whatever they coveted, from deeds and money down to daguerreotypes and mantel ornaments. The rack and ruin which these armed desperadoes caused was wholesale and most wanton. Many houses thus gutted belonged to well known Unionists; yet, because found unprotected, their doors were broken open and the work of destruction begun."

CURIOUS RUMOURS.

The retirement of Mr. Brown from the House has given rise to a variety of rumours respecting his future prospects. We believe, we are correct in stating that Mr Brown has arranged his business affairs with Mr. Wm. McMaster, of Toronto. It will be remembered that Mr. McMaster is one of the new Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, and that he and Mr. Howland, another director, and M. P. P. for West York, have offered Mr. Brown the Presidency of the Grand Trunk Railway, at a salary of from $5,000 to $6,000 a year. It is said that Mr. Brown feels that he cannot accept it. This is common political talk in Toronto. It would indeed be curious if Mr. Brown, who has written and worked so hard against the interests of the Grand Trunk, should become its President; but stranger things than this have happened. It is likewise said that 'the Party' are very angry with Mr. Brown for his precipitancy in retiring, and that many of his prominent political friends wish him to take one of Foley's seats—Either Waterloo or Perth—and that he has not refused. Mr. Foley can hold both the constituencies till the meeting of Parliament in February or March next, when she must declare to sit for one or the other. It is not impossible, then, that Mr. Brown may be elected—"*nolens volens.*" Who can tell?—*London Free Press.*

Another Two-Days Minister gone!

NEVER was there a more luckless compact than that political combination of July, 1858. To-day we have to record the defeat of another of the "holy alliance." M. THIBADEAU has gone the way of his leader; he has been beaten in Portneuf by M. BROUSSEAU. M. THIBADEAU repented of the error of his ways, in having allied himself to Mr. BROWN and M. DORION; but the repentance came too late. had he displayed the same sagacity as M. LABERGE, he would not have courted defeat, as he has; but would have retired from the political arena, for a time at least. He lacked the discretion of his colleauge, late of Iberville, however, and the consequence of his temerity is seen in his rejection by his old constituents. Truly the BROWN-DORION Ministry has fared badly at the hands of the people!—*Leader.*

MASONIC.

The Grand Lodge of Canada has just closed its annual session at London C. W. A large amount of routine business has been transacted. Warrants have been issued for the formation of fourteen New Lodges. We congratulate Mr. T. B. Harris on his re-appointment to the office of Grand Secretary. The following list of Grand Officers is taken from the *Prototype*:

M. W. Br. T. D. Harrington, Grand Master, re-elected.

R. W. Br. W. B. Simpson, Deputy Grand Master, re-elected.

R. W. Br. Edwin Wheatfield, Grand Senior Warden.

R. W. Br. Charles Osgood, Grand Junior Warden.

R. W. Br. Vincent Clementi, Grand Chaplain.

R. W. Br. H. Groff, Grand Treasurer, re-elected.

R. W. Br. D. C. Curtis, Grand Registrar.

R. W. Br. T. B. Harris, Grand Treasurer, re-elected.

Br. J. Morrison, Grand Tyler.

The M. W. G. M. was pleased to confirm the nomination by lodges of their respective district as follows:—

Huron District, R. W. B. E. Irvine.
London do, R. W. Br. G. Masson.
Wilson do, R. W. Br. G. Whitehead.
Hamilton do, R. W. Br. Fitch.
Toronto do, R. W. Br. G. W. Storrer.
Ontario do. R. W. Br. W. H. Weller.
Central do, R. W. Br. G. La Serre.
P. Edward do, R. W. Br. A. A. Campbell.
Montreal do, R. W. Br. A. A. Stevenson.
Eastern Townships do, R. W. Br. G. J. Morehouse.
Quebec do, no appointment.

Grand Senior Deacon, Junior do, Superintendent of Works, Director of Ceremonies, Assistant Secretary, Sword-Bearer, Assistant Director of Ceremonies, Organist, Assistant do, Pursuivant, and eight Grand Stewards. The Grand Lodge will meet next year in St. Catharines.—*Hamilton Herald.*

☞ Peter O'Rourke, who recently graduated at West Point as a topograpical engineer, was a poor Irish boy, who at the age of sixteen years did not know his letters. This lad had saved the lives of several persons on Lake Erie, who, out of gratitude, offered him a considerable sum of money, which he declined on condition that they would secure him an education. They complied with his request, sent him to school, and afterwards secured him a situation at West Point. He now enters the United States army with the highest honors of the class.

New Advertisements.

Wanted—R. A. Ashton.
St. George's Society—P. Hambly.
To School Teachers—F. H. Rous.
To School Teachers—Geo. Mowatt.
In the Surrogate Court—A. G. Northrup.
Chancery Sale—James A. Henderson.
Canadian Pain Destroyer —Northrup & Co.
Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.
Bryant's Pulmonic Wafers.

The Intelligencer.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 19TH, 1861.

THE QUESTION OF THE VOTERS' LISTS.

We have seen some most extraordinary articles upon the question as to which list of voters should have been taken for the Elections just over. A little attention to the law itself, and a little knowledge of the Municipal Law, under which these lists are produced, will suffice to shew that no general rule can be laid down: but that while it was right in some instances to have used the lists of 1860, it was equally right in others to have used those of 1861. And we regret exceedingly, that a single instance has occurred in which a Returning Officer has taken upon himself the duties of a judge. It proves his unworthiness to hold the situation with which he has been entrusted, and it is to be regretted that no law but Parliamentary practice can reach him, to punish him for his assumed authority. But to the point. The following is the Section of the Law, quoted, to show that the Lists for 1860 should have been used.

"Sec. 48, Every Returning Officer, *upon* "*receiving a writ* to hold any Election for a "Member to serve &c. &c., shall *ascertain* "*that* every Deputy Returning Officer, is in "possession of a certified copy of *the then* "*last* revised and certified list of voters, &c. "&c."

The questions which arise here are numerous. Had the Returning Officer made up his mind, as to what were the then last revised lists? or could he ascertain it, without calling upon each Deputy, immediately on the receipt of the Writ; because we contend that some Municipalities were in a position to use the lists of 1861, and therefore any general order made upon the subject, by any Returning Officer would be worse than useless for it might lead persons astray from their duty. Then supposing, that instead of "ascertaining," that the Deputy Returning Officers had the necessary lists, that the Returning Officer being a Sheriff, should sit down and write a note to each of these Deputies, and inform them that he had received his writ on the 15th day of June, and that they must use the voters lists of 1860, and that instead of sending these notices through an officer of his own, he should hand it to the agent or pettilogging Solicitor of one of the Candidates, who in his turn should enclose them to one of his partizan friends, would such notices so sent, the day before the voting should commence, be considered in law or in equity 'ascertaining" if the Deputy Returning Officers were in possession of *the then last revised* voters list? We rather think not, and yet such are the facts connected with a certain Election.—But let us continue. Let us suppose for argument sake, that the day on which the Returning Officer received his Writ, is the day to which the words "the then last" apply; let us now quote another Section of Law which speaks eqully plain upon the subject. We still quote from the Election Law:

"Sub. Sec. 6, of Sec 5, Any Assessment "Roll or *List of Voters* shall be understood "*to be finally revised and corrected, when it* "*has been so revised and corrected by the* "*Court of Revision for the Municipality,* "OR by the Judge of the County Court, "*in case of an appeal* &c., OR when the "time during which said appeal may be "made, has elapsed."

The points deduceable from this is, that when there is no appeal from the Court of Revision, that the words *the then last* apply to the date when said Court closed its labours; but where there is an appeal, or when there is an appeal, either [illegible] the period for making the appeal has lapsed, or until the Judge corrects the List. Now in the two cases particularly referred to in the North Riding of Hastings, and upon which the Election is to be contested, the cases are as follows: In Madoc the Court of Revision closed its labours on the *third day of May,* and in Hungerford about the last of April, and there was no appeal in either Municipality, so that though the Sheriff received his Writ on the 15th day of June, these Municipalities had to use the lists of 1861. Nay, more, in our opinion, every Municipality should have done so, because they had all closed their Courts of Revision before the 15th day of June, and because the Law as above quoted distinctly says that "the List of voters shall be understood to "be finally revised and corrected, when it "has been so revised and corected by the "Court of Revision," if there are no appeals. The time when the list is handed to the Clerk of the Peace, in our [illegible] signifies nothing, so long as it is in the [illegible] of that officer before the polling [illegible]es.

Again, beyond the [illegible] served by the Returning Officer for the North Riding, through the partizan agent of one of the candidates, no trouble was taken by him to ascertain whether the Deputy Returning Officers had the Lists which he directed them to use. Did he not know this was his duty? and did he not know that it was also his duty to have provided them with the Voters' Lists in question, if any of them were missing? But he could not expect to accomplish this by sending the miserable notices, drafted by the most impudent pettifoggers in Town, and sent through the same channel, to his own Officers. And yet with the Law as is, and the facts as they are shown, these men pretend to have grounds for complaint, and would like to gull their followers with the belief that their defeat is *only* temporary.

NORTH HASTINGS DECLARATION.

The declaration for North Hastings was to have taken place on Thursday 11th, but owing to the Deputy Returning Officers not having handed in the voters lists used at the Polls, the Sheriff refused to make the declaration, and the supporters of Mr. T. C. Wallbridge were in high glee for they had been told, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Benjamin had a majority of votes cast for him, their candidate was to be declared the member elect, owing to the Rolls of 1861 having been used. And from the lodging that was going on, it was quite [illegible] that these men who had made so [illegible] noise about the Russell Election Fr[illegible] were endeavouring to force the Sheriff to commit a fraud upon the electors of North Hastings by returning the man who had the least number of votes recorded for him. This however did not succeed, and the declaration was postponed until Saturday the 13th.

On Saturday the Sheriff read the following returns and declared Mr. Benjamin elected by a majority of 105.

	Benjamin.	Wallbidge.
Hungerford	278	1[illegible]
Huntingdon	54	2[illegible]
Madoc	254	[illegible]
Rawdon	126	3[illegible]
Marmora & Lake	82	
Stirling	29	8
Elzivir	41	1
Tudor	23	
	887	78[illegible]
	782	
Maj. for Benjamin,	105	

Mr. Benjamin then came forward and thanked the electors for their renewal of confidence, and assured them whether in the House or out of it he should never cease to watch over the interests of the Riding. He would not refer to the past, further than to give a most emphatic denial to the charges made against him, that he had made pledges to any class of electors either directly or indirectly; that if the Roman Catholics, had voted for him in preference to his opponent it was because he had always given his vote for equal rights and priviliges, to all classes, this he should continue to do, and no more. As to the protest which had been entered, it would be like the last, end in a "fizzle." But if the election were set aside, owing to the use of 1861 rolls, which he did not believe, the result of another election, which would have to be upon the same rolls, would show a majority in his favor of 205 instead of 105. He knew that undue influence had been attempted to be used with the Sheriff, but it had not succeeded. If it had, it would have been but temporary. He again thanked the electors, and retired amid the cheers of his supporters.

Mr. T. C. WALLBRIDGE then came forward and claimed to be the legally elected representative for North Hastings, and declared that if he were Sheriff, he would have made a different return, i. e., returned himself.—He then proceeded with the old story of fraud, stuffed rolls, &c., &c., and declared that they had no right to receive votes at all in Madoc, on account, as he said, that the poll clerk was not sworn, but we fancy it was because it gave Mr. Benjamin a majority of 162. He told the electors that they had been cheated out of their rights, and that as soon as the House met he would set it right. He then boasted of having received the majority of Protestant votes in Hungerford. To prove it, he stated that he got but one Roman Catholic vote, while Mr. B. got one hundred. Like the most of his figures, they don't hold water. Taking his statement as correct, and what does it shew? Simply that as Mr. B's majority in that Township was 150, he must have had, after deducting the 100 Roman Catholic votes, a majority of 50 Protestant votes in the township. But this was only a Clear Gait calculation. Mr. Wallbridge continued his speech, if such twaddle deserves such a designation, for some twenty minutes, and retired amid the cheers of his friends.

Cheers were then given for the Queen and the candidates, when the people retired.

THE DECLARATION—SOUTH HASTINGS.

Friday last, Mr. Lewis Wallbridge was declared elected Member of Parliament for South Hastings by a majoriry of 126. The following are the correct returns:—

	Wallbridge.	Brown.
Tyendinaga	331	347
Thurlow	326	123
Sidney	288	204
Trenton	61	88
Samson Ward	96	86
Ketcheson Ward	59	80
Baldwin Ward	58	118
Coleman Ward	128	179
	1347	1221
	1221	
Wallbridge's majority	126	

Total votes.......2568

After the declaration by the Returning Officer, and the necessary formula had been gone through with, the people were invited into the Court House to hear what Mr. Wallbridge and Mr. Brown had to say for themselves. They assembled to the number of about 400, and as soon as all were seated, Mr. Wallbridge, with one of his profoundest bows and blandest smiles, introduced himself as the member elect for South Hastings. After indulging in some grandiloquent remarks upon the problem of self-government, he suddenly remembered how his majority had dwindled down from 596 to 126, and he thereupon set up a piteous whine about the unfaithfulness and ingratitude of the public, and to the utter dismay of his slavish supporters who had worked with almost superhuman energy to elect him, he pummelled them right and left for their apathy and indifference. It was cruel, for a more faithful servile set of canvassers no man ever had, and they deserved a better fate at their master's hands. They felt it keenly, but remonstrance was then out of the question. Mr. Wallbridge remembered too that in his own town, where it might be supposed his money influence would have the greatest weight, his opponent has beaten him by 122 majority, and he must needs find some reason for this, so he takes a leaf from his own experience, and accuses Mr. Brown and his friends with having *stuffed* the Assessment Rolls. "And in order to prevent this fraud from being consummated (says Mr. Wallbridge), for I felt a fraud was being attempted, I served a notice upon the Returning Officer protesting against the use of the Rolls of 1861, but that man disregarded my protest, and ignored this constituency, and I tell him, and I tell you, gentlemen, I shall take the first opportunity after Parliament assembles to have him brought before the bar of the House, and there receive that punishment his conduct merits." A look of mingled scorn and contempt, and a general cry of shame was the response to this cowardly attack. Mr. Wallbridge then very truthfully denominated this election contest the "lying campaign." "It began in lies, was conducted in lies, and ended in lies," said this worthy gentlemen, and no one was disposed to dispute the fact. Indeed, Dr. Hope gave a significant shrug of his shoulders in token of appreciation; "Mr. William Flint," as our friend Corby calls him, hitched up straighter on his seat; Dr. Stewart winked with inconceivable rapidity, and his chin found a resting-place on his ivory-headed cane; the "infant phenomena" looked askance at his brother, and suddenly dropped his head; the law firm exchanged significant glances; and they all felt that Mr. Wallbridge gave utterance to a solemn, deliberate truth. "It began in lies, was conducted in lies, and ended in lies," and the end of it was the greatest *lie* of all—the sending of this man to Parliament the greatest *li*-bel upon the honesty and intelligence of the constituency which could be imagined. Mr. Wallbridge then whined again about his small majority, and said he supposed he would have to say something about his future policy. "Really, said Mr. W., the great question before the country is our money-matters. All the political questions have been settled, and there is no distinguishing feature in the politics of the country; no question, in fact, except our finances," thus ignoring Representation by Population, and the various other great questions which agitate the country. He closed his inaugural by one of the most complete somersaults he has yet attempted. In alluding to the Usury Question, he said in substance:—"*As a matter of sound* "*philosophy, the rate of Interest ought to* "*be unlimited*; I have read all the "treaties on this question, and I am con- "vinced that the argument for Free Trade "in Money is *philosophically sound.* It "might not answer in a new country, *but* "*here in Belleville, and in fact in a coun-* "*ty so far advanced as the South Riding* "*of Hastings, I would not hesitate to leave* "*the rate of Interest unlimited*; but in the "North, where farmers are just settling, I "think the rate should be restricted." What balderdash! What stuff to come from a man of his profession—a man who aspires to a seat in the Cabinet. We have neither misinterpreted nor misrepresented his remarks, and we now simply put the question to the men who supported Mr. Wallbridge because he was opposed to Free Trade in Money, what think you of such consistency? He told you he was in favor of limiting the rate of Interest when he was soliciting your votes. Now he is elected, he tells you that principle is wrong, and why? Because as we all along said, it was his personal interests and the interests of his family to leave the rate of Interest unlimited. He is elected now, and can afford to throw off the mask. Look at him uncovered by his own confessions, and learn the lesson his political turpitude teaches.—Before Mr. Wallbridge sat down, he said he "hoped they would all forget the past, and be friends again."

Mr. Brown then rose and thanked the Electors for the support they had given him, and that they had elected him to stay at home. He turned the tables nicely upon Mr. Wallbridge respecting the "Lying Campaign." Two presses had been kept constantly going, and all sorts of handbills circulated containing the most diabolical falsehoods about him, Mr. Brown; and men had told lies and insinuated slanders which they dared not to publish. It was truly classed by Mr. W., a "Lying Campaign." Mr. Brown then entered into a history of his Candidature, and accounted for his defeat by the late day at which he came out, by the infamous lies which Dr. Hope and others had circulated about him, and by the lying handbills which had been scattered throughout the County on the second day of the election. "The rock on which my election split, (said Mr. Brown,) was, I suppose, my stubbornness. I refused to yield to the wishes of some of those who supported me, and I want here to distinctly state my position. I came out as a free and independent man; all the pledges I gave were in my published address, and I never would give a private pledge to any party or sect; if I could not get into Parliament by open and straightforward conduct, I would never go. Well, gentlemen, I was requested by a letter to communicate with some of the Clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, *I took no notice of this letter.* Other parties then came to me, and tried to get a pledge from me upon the Separate School Question. I refused promptly and positively to give any pledge, and pointed them to my address for an exposition of my views, and to my life as an evidence that I would act an honest part. And they stuck to me, gentlemen, until 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, but I would not yield if I had lost all their support. Well, afterwards they came and voted for me of their own accord, and I want it distinctly understood, that the Roman Catholics never received a pledge in writing, verbally, or implied, from myself, or any of my agents, and I dare any Roman Catholic or Protestant to say so. And let no man ever hereafter insinuate that I made such a pledge, for if they do, I will hold them personally responsible. That is the rock upon which I split. Mr. Brown then referred to the lying handbills which had been circulated throughout the Townships, on Monday night, which implied that he had given a pledge to the Roman Catholics, and by which he had lost a large number of votes. They dared not circulate them in Town, where he, Mr. Brown, was known. Mr. Wallbridge jumped up and denied that any such Bill was circulated. Dr. Hope and others followed suit. But when Mr. Gideon Turner got up and said that a number of the Bills were given to him, and they were of a much worse character than Mr. Brown stated, and Mr. H. G. Gillespie, and a number of others corroborated Mr. Turner's statement, Mr. Wallbridge sat down dumb-foundered, and his satelites were as mute as whipped spaniels. Mr. Brown then referred to the "stuffing" of the Assessment Rolls of 1861. He did not believe they were stuffed, and so far as he was concerned be believed he would have received a larger number of votes had the Rolls for 1860 been used. If Mr. Wallbridge was not satisfied with his majority, he Mr. Brown, had no objection to try the contest over again. Under the circumstances he Mr. Brown, had reason to feel proud of his position. He had beaten his opponent in his own Town, where he was known, by 122 majority, and he heartily thanked the electors for their support. Mr. Brown understood that Mr. Flint said that "no man could be elected unless he gave a pledge to the Roman Catholics—he was obliged to." Well he Mr. Brown never would give a pledge to any man, party or creed, although Mr. Flint did. Mr. Brown then referred to the character of some of the handbills which had been circulated about him, and entered some what fully, into the Convict Labour question, his remarks on which were received with great satisfaction. He closed by proposing three cheers for the Queen, which were heartily given. Three cheers then were given for Mr. Brown and Mr. Wallbridge, and the meeting broke up.

TWELFTH OF JULY, 1861.

The members of District No. 1, of Belleville and Sidney, and of District No. 4, of Tyendinaga, celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne in the Town of Picton, with their Brethren of the County of Prince Edward. Two steamers were chartered for the occasion. The *St. Helen*, by the former District, and the *Moira* by the latter. Early in the morning, the steamers were on their way down our beautiful bay, each with a band of music, and with Flags and Banners flying, presenting a delightful sight from the shore.

On arriving at Picton they were received by the Prince Edward brethren with hearty and enthusiastic cheers. A procession was then formed, and after marching through the principal streets, proceeded to a grove, where an eloquent and appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. G. A. ANDERSON, County Chaplain of the County of Hastings. This was followed by a few remarks from WM. ANDERSON, Esq., County Master of Prince Edward, who took occasion to deny most emphatically, the truth of the reports which had been put in circulation about him, during the election contest just closed that he had given pledges to the Roman Catholics, or any one else, and expressed his astonishment that any one could be found to believe them.

M. BOWELL, Esq., Grand Master of Central Canada, was then called upon, who in a few words cautioned the brethren against believing the reports that were put in circulation by the enemies of the Order, in reference to brethren of long standing amongst them, and who had never been found wanting in the time of need, as it was by such means the influence of the Institution was attempted to be destroyed.

Enthusiastic cheers were then given for the Queen, Bros. the Rev. G. A. Anderson, Wm. Anderson, the member elect for Prince Edward, and M. Bowell, G. M. of C. C., and the brethren returned to their various homes delighted with the enjoyment of the day.

We are happy to inform our readers that the Excursion, in a pecuniary point of view, was a success, and that after paying all expenses, the Committee will have over $100 to forward to Toronto, to assist in building the Orange Wing to the Protestant Orphan's Home, the corner stone of which was laid by the Grand Master, John H. Cameron, Esq., on the 12th of July last.

Various celebrations took place in different parts of this county, accounts of which we expect to receive in time for our next issue.

CLEAR GRIT GRATITUDE.

No sooner did the Grits of this Town hear of the defeat of Mr. George Brown in Toronto, than they declared they were glad of it. In every corner of the street could be heard this astonishing declaration, and the reason given was truly of the Grit stripe, namely, that without him, they would get into power sooner. Well may Georgie exclaim protect me from such friends.

"THE LYING CAMPAIGN."

If Mr. Lewis Wallbridge never told the truth before he uttered the above sentence he certainly did it then, and depicted in truthful colors his own party. Nor did they stop when the Election was over. Take the last numbers of the organs of the member elect, and it will be seen that the one says Roman Catholics claim about 900 voters, while the other says, the Roman Catholic vote was about 600. A slight difference of 300 votes. Would it not be well if these papers would compare notes before sending forth their stories.

One of the journals that had been purchased for the purpose, denounced the *Intelligencer* for "lying," when it accused Mr. Wallbridge of having voted against restricting the rate of interest, and to prove it, resorts to Wallbridge's old trick of referring to the Journals of 1858, when the vote of which we complain, was given in 1861, and they know it.

So also was it on the Orange question. When accused of having shirked the vote on Foley's motion to proscribe Orangemen, in 1860, he and his purchased organ reply "that's a lie," and then refer to the Journals of 1858, and show a vote on the Orange Incorporation Bill. In this way have falsehood and deception been practiced upon the community. Truly may the campaign be termed a "lying one."

"THE LYING CAMPAIGN."

At a public meeting held in Rawdon before the election, Mr. T. C. Wallbridge, in order to mislead the electors by insinuation and falsehood, said that Mr. Bowell had been in attendance at the Crown Land office in Quebec, just before the election, with Mr. Benjamin, looking after "pickings." This being at once denied, was reiterated, and when Mr. Wallbridge was asked for his authority, he replied that "he was told so by Sir Henry Smith." Mr. Bowell at once said he should write to that gentleman, and accertain if he had ever given such information to the "infant phenomena." He did so on the 16th, and on the 17th received an answer, giving the lie direct to Wallbridge. The following is the correspondence; we publish it simply to shew the length to which this "lying campaign" was carried, and to enable the electors to put a proper estimate upon what this young Wallbridge may in future say:—

"INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
"BELLEVILLE, JULY 16TH, 1861.

"SIR HENRY SMITH:

"SIR,—During the Election contest, in North Hastings, (just closed.) Mr. Thomas C. Wallbridge, stated that I had in company with Mr. Benjamin, been attending at the Crown Land Office in Quebec a few weeks before the Election, and when asked for his authority, stated that he had been told so by "Sir Henry Smith." *Never* having been at the Crown Land office with Mr. B. I could not believe that he had received any such information; and now in compliance with a promise made at the time, I beg to ask whether you ever, even by implication, gave Mr. Wallbridge such information?

"An early answer will oblige.

"Your Obt. Svt.
"M. BOWELL."

"Kingston, July 17, 1861.

"SIR:—I have just received yours of yesterday, as I have not the pleasure of knowing you even by sight, I *never could have said what has been mentioned by Mr. T. C. Wallbridge.* In fact I never saw you at Quebec, that is certain, and I *never heard* that you were there with Mr. Benjamin, or had been at the Crown Land Department there.

"I hope this will answer your purpose.

"Your obt., servant,
"HENRY SMITH.

"M. BOWELL, Esq.
"Belleville."

BELLEVILLE SEMINARY.

The Examination clos'ng the Summer Term of this Initution will be held Monday afernoon, Tuesday, and Wednesday forenoon of next week. The Exhibition will begin at two o'clock Wednesday afternoon. These exercises are open to all, and public interest in them is cordially invited.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Wednesday, July 17th, 1861.

PRESENT:—His Worship the Mayor. Messrs. Coleman, Gillen, Yeomans, Holden, Henderson, Lewis, Rutherford, LeVesconte, Clark, Brown and Taylor.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Petition was presented from A. McCormic, praying that a fine of $20, imposed for selling liquor, be remitted.—*Referred to Committee on Finance.*

From the town labourers, asking for an increase of 6d per day on their wages.—*Referred to Committee on Streets.*

From R. Walsh, praying to have the tax on a dog remitted.—*Referred to Court of Revision.*

From J. Hurd and others, praying for repairs on Geddis Street.—*Referred to Street Committee.*

WATERING STREETS.

Mr. LeVesconte stated that as the season was so far advanced he thought it advisable to withdraw the By-Law.

PRINTING.

Mr. LeVesconte stated, that after the motion was made in reference to the contract that was said to exist in reference to the Town Printing he had been called upon by Mr. Miles, of the *Chronicle*, who stated that he did not wish it to be understood that he claimed that a contract still existed, he (Mr. LeVesconte) would therefore let the matter drop.

STREET SURVEYOR'S PAY LIST.

The Street Surveyor's pay lists Nos. 6 and 7, amounting to £82 14 3, were passed.

MARKET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Clarke presented a Report from the Market Committee, in which it was stated that Mr. Leavens was willing to lease the ground adjoining the Market at a reasonable rate, and also to bind himself, to sell, at any time during the existance of the lease, the Committee therefore recommended that immediate action be taken to enlarge the Market.

Mr. LeVesconte stated that the Report of the Market Committee was of such importance that he thought it best to refer the subject to a Special Committee. The Committee had done all in their power to effect an arrangement which would be acceptable to the Town, and the necessary land could be procured at a price which the Council thought reasonable. He would therefore move seconded by Mr. Taylor,

"That the Report of the Market Committee, with respect to the enlargement of the Market Grounds, be referred to a Special Committee, consisting of His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Brown, Clarke, Coleman and Henderson, with power to make an agreement with Messrs. Leavens and Ross, subject to confirmation by the Council."—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, July 17th, 1861.

His Worship the Mayor presiding.

OPENING THE STREET.

Geo. W. Meyers was charged with having dug a drain across the street without the consent of the Street Svrveyor, and neglecting to close it again. Mr. Meyers stated that he intended to fill up the ditch. Fined $1. In default 6 days in Jail.

VIOLATING MARKET BY-LAWS.

Edward Snell was charged by Police Constable Roach with having sold fresh meat without going to the Market. Geo. W. Meyers swore that he had purchased a quarter of veal from Snell. Mr. Snell said he had no intention of violating the Market By-Law. Fined $1.

THROWING STONES.

A French boy was charged with having thrown stones and broke the windows of a Frenchman, two witnesses swore that he threw stones at the house, but one swore that the stones were thrown between 9 and 10 o'clock, and the other swore that it was about sun set. On the defence, the boy's father swore that the boy was in bed at the time it was sworn he threw the stones.—Case dismissed.

TEAMING WITHOUT LICENSE.

Orman Taylor, B. Stevens, T. C. Roblin, Homer Taylor, Levi Taylor, and T. Henry, were charged with having been teaming without license. Each fined the amount of the license, but if the license be taken out, the fine to be remitted. In default 20 days in Jail.

ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

Robert Kennedy charged James Rankin with having used abusive and insulting language on the street. The evidence having been heard, and the charge sustained, a question was raised by Mr. A. Diamond, who conducted the defence, as to the existence of a By-Law to punish for using such language. The Mayor laid the case over for consideration.

☞ Mr. John Crawford, member elect for Toronto, has presented a mortgage of $2,000 to the Orphan's Home of Toronto.

COMMON SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is the approportionment of the Legislative School Grant for the County of Hastings for 1861, and which is now in the hands of the County Treasurer, for payment.

Belleville		$415 00
Do. for Separate School	$167 00	
Elzivir		107 00
Hungerford		457 00
Do. for Separate Schools	22 00	
Huntingdon		372 00
Madoc		496 00
Marmora		160 00
Rawdon		440 00
Sidney		630 00
Thurlow		502 00
Do. for Separate Schooll	28 00	
Tudor		51 00
Tyendinaga		951 00

Correspondence.

For the Intelligencer.

Brown's Parting Words to Wallbridge.

My dearest friend,
Attention lend
To your exulting *Chronicle*;
It really teems
With poet-dreams,
Exceedingly ironical.

Its pages know
Not music's flow,
So well as prose duplicity;
The muse, 'tis known,
Disdains to own
A Diamond's eccentricity!

Ah! Loo, my boy,
I wish you joy
Of your *immense* majority,—
When you rejoin
The Clear Grit line
You'll meet a *sad* minority!

Belleville, July 18th, 1861.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer:

THE BELLEVILLE SEMINARY.

DEAR SIR,—I intend in a few days, to call upon the citizens of Belleville to solicit their aid in paying off the debt of the Belleville Seminary; permit me, therefore, through your columns, to call attention to the subject, and also to submit a few remarks for their consideration.

The debt is large, amounting, at the present time, to about sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, and is drawing interest at the rate of twelve per cent. The Institution is under mortgage for the payment of this debt. These facts are sufficient to show the necessity of using all proper means to liquidate it as speedily as possible. It is very embarrassing also to the school, and, until paid, will continue to impede its efficiency. Were this debt once removed means would be taken to supply the Institution with suitable apparatus, and other facilities for increasing its efficiency. Efforts are used, *throughout the two Conferences*, to secure funds for this purpose, and there are good grounds for believing that, if persevered in, they will be crowned with perfect success. In July 1859, the debt amounted to twenty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars; but since that time there has been collected and paid about nine thousand dollars, reducing the debt to its present dimensions as above stated, the balance being absorbed by interest.

My object in calling upon the people will be to enlist their co-operation in the effort now being made to free the Seminary from debt. I am aware that many of them have contributed liberally before; first for the erection of the building, and subsequently towards paying the debt, but there are others who have not had an opportunity of doing so; and I am persuaded that many of those who have will be willing to do something more rather than that the Institution should be embarrassed and crippled in its operations.

The people of this Town have a deeper interest in the success of the Belleville Seminary than in any other part of the country. First, the Institution is at their own doors, and they can avail themselves of its advantages at much less expense than those abroad, and at the same time have their children under their own immediate care and supervision. Secondly, if sustained, the Seminary will be of immense pecuniary advantage to Belleville. While viewing this phase of the subject I have sometimes wondered there was not a greater interest felt in its behalf than has been hitherto manifested. A very few facts will render this sufficiently obvious. There are three terms in the year, and the average price per term, including board, tuition, and incidentals, will not be less then forty-two dollars, which would amount to one hundred and twenty-six dollars a year. It would be a moderate estimate to suppose each student would expend on an average, for clothing and otherwise, ten dollars a year. Admitting there should be but one hundred students it would be the means of bringing into Belleville thirteen thousand six hundred dollars annually. But with suitable encouragement and effort the number of students might be doubled and trebled, (and if the Institution were once free from debt there are good grounds for believing this would soon be the case,) which would give to Belleville, at the latter rate, the handsome sum of thirty-nine thousand eight hundred dollars annually.—But put it at thirty thousand a year. Is not this a prize worth making some little sacrifice to secure? And is it at all unreasonable to suppose that, with the Seminary out of debt, and the returning prosperity of our country, from two to three hundred students would be the result. In ten years, admitting that the number of students should average no more than two hundred and twenty-five annually, it would amount to three hundred thousand dollars. And so on perpetually.

But this is not all, the Seminary will be the means of increasing the population of the town. A number of persons have removed here already, for the purpose of educating their families, and others intend doing so.

I would suggest to the business men of this town whether the contribution of a few thousand dollars, to place the Belleville Seminary in an efficient condition, would not be a judicious and profitable outlay. To say the least I trust they will give the subject that impartial consideration which its importance merits.

I have confined myself to the monied consideration, which of course, is not to be compared to the higher and more noble, and in the end, more profitable one of imparting a liberal education to the youth of our land. I will not, however, enter into any discussion of this part of the subject, at present.

G. SHEPARD, *Agent & Treasurer.*
Belleville Seminary, July 5th 1861.

For The Intelligencer.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION—COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

In presenting the results of the late Teachers' examination held at Madoc for the North Riding, and at Belleville for the South Riding of the County, a few words of explanation may be requisite. The Examination is conducted by printed questions, to which written answers are required. These answers are valued high or low, according to their correctness or incorrectness. Each separate subject or set of answers is valued at 20, if *entirely correct.* Thus Arithmetic may obtain 20, Geography 20 and other studies the same. First class male candidates have 13 subjects, and therefore obtain a maximum of 260 if absolutely perfect. First class Lady candidates have 10 subjects and may obtain a maximum of 200. Second class candidates have 9 subjects,—maximum 180. Third class 7 subjects,—maximum 140. To procure a Certificate (which generally lasts one year), candidates must answer with sufficient accuracy to secure at least *two-thirds* of the above numbers—with this exception, that Third class candidates actually engaged in teaching may secure a six months certificate, limited to the section in which they are teaching, by obtaining *three-fifths* of the maximum. On the other hand if a First class teacher obtain *five-sixths* of the maximum, he receives a Certificate "renewable without examination," thus exempting him from the necessity of an annual appearance before the Board. The following list of successful candidates, with the numbers obtained by each will now be understood:

First Class.—Maximum 260, Minimum 173.

1. Stephen Pashley, 223. 2. Jas. Huffman, 217
(The above have obtained Certificates, "renewable without examination.")

3. Rich'd Jones, 207 | 8. R. Clark, 187
4. Thos. Garratt, 200 | 9. S. Vroman, 186
5. P. Farrington, 198 | 10. Charles Jones, 183
6. Thos. Weadock, 193 | 11. J. W. Defoe, 173
7. J. S. Loomis, 192 |

First Class Ladies.—Maxi'm 200, Min'm 133.

1. Miss A. Blaind, 180. (Renewable without examination.)
2. Matilda Mason, 155 3. Julia Morden, 134
4. Lydia McTaggart, 133.

Second Class—Maximum 180, minimum, 129.

1. B. Fralick, 172 | 12. Miss P. Moult, 128
2. Thos. Churchill, 170 | 13. A. Youker, 127
3. R. Baldrick, 168 | 14. Miss Campbell. 126
4. W. Sproule, 164 | 15. Miss Brecken-ridge, 125
5. H. V. Pearsall, 157 | " A. P. Reid, 125
6. G. A. Boldrick, 156 | " W. V. Morden 125
7. S. A. Randall, 146 | 18. Jno. Reynolds, 124
8. Jas. H. Ward, 145 | 19. Jas. V. Sine, 122
9. P. V. Defoe, 136 | 20. T. G. Fair, 121
10. S. R. Burdett, 131 | 21. Miss J. Cathey, 120
R. R. Harper, 131 |

Third Class.—Maximum 140, Minimum 93.

1. Miss A. Shepard, 118 | 21. Miss E. A. Geary, 102
" E. Dickson, 118 | " A. Campbell, 102
J. B. Morton, 118 | 23. W. Stickney. 101
4. S. Gardiner, 116 | 24. Miss A. Sixsmith 100
5. Miss M. Howard, 115 | " Em. Brown, 100
E. Watson, 115 | 26. R. J. Earle, 99
7 Miss J. White, 112 | 27. Miss McGunion, 98
" L. Davenport, 112 | Luke Morris, 98
John Maxwell, 113 | 29. Miss McLaren, 97
10. A. Snyder, 110 | James Ovens, 97
Jos. Abraham, 110 | M. Baker, 97
12. C. J. Ostrom, 109 | L. B. McKenney, 97
13. W. J. Harris, 108 | A. V. Spencer, 97
14. Miss J. Valleau, 107 | 34. F. R. Bird, 96
" J. McLean, 107 | Miss E. Fralick 96
James Cronk, 107 | 36. " H. McDade, 95
17. J. W. Rogers, 106 | " E. Eaton, 95
18. Glen. Garratt, 104 | 38. " A. M'Copmey, 93
Miss S. McCarty, 104 | 39. Patrick Torres, 93
20. " J. A. Zwick, 103 |

Sectional Certificates, to remain in force only six months, were granted to the following:—

1. C. Huntly. 5. Miss E. J. Howard.
2. Miss A. McKay. 6. Jas Moore.
3. Peter Daly. 7. D. L. Clark.
4. Allan Kennedy. 8. Mrs. Carleton.

G. MOWAT,
Sec. N. Hastings Board P. I.
F. H. ROUS,
Sec. South Hastings Board P. I.
Belleville, July 10th, 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

§ § § § § §

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer.*

As a Family Medicine, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, &c. &c.* The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the disease for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism* and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to, high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty-five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to
NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

For sale by R. Holden & Co., E. Chandler and M. Sawyer, Belleville. A. D. C. Hawley, Trenton. H. Holden, Shannonville, and by all medicine dealers. 26-1y

STILL THEY COME.

Testimonials are coming from all quarters universally in favor of Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy, no Worm Medicine has met with such unprecedented success as this. Persons may say it is imagination which causes such cures, knowing that this Medicine emanates from the Old Country, but blessed be imagination if it totally annihilates the worms in children as this candy surely does.

Price only 7½d sterling, 15 cents per package, or 2 shillings, 50 cents, for four packages.—Sold by every Druggist and Medical Dealer in Europe and America.

None Genuine without the fac simile signature of H. E. McKenzie, M. D., Glasgow, on each wrapper. 11-3m

See advertisement in another column.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARK'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Job Moses, Rochester, sole proprietor.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents.

☞ Sold by M. Sawyer, R. Holden, & E. Chandler, Druggists, Belleville. v27-26-1y

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The Original Medicine Established in 1787, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.*

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieves Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieves Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieves Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieves Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieves Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieves the above Complaints in Ten Minutes
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Twenty-Five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. For sale by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer and E. Chandler, Belleville. A. D. C. Hawley Trenton, H. Holden, Shannonville, and all medicine dealers. 26-1y

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Fall Wheat, ℔ 60 lbs.	4	0	@	4	6
Spring Wheat, ℔ 60 lbs.	3	6	@	3	9
Rye, ℔ 56 lbs.	2	0	@	2	0
Barley, ℔ 48 lbs.	2	0	@	2	0
Oats, ℔ 34 lbs.	1	0	@	0	0
Peas, ℔ 60 lbs.	2	3	@	2	6
Corn, ℔ bushel	2	0	@	2	3
Buck Wheat, ℔ bushel	1	3	@	0	0
Flour, (Retail) ℔ bbl.	25	0	@	27	6
Flour, ℔ 100 lbs.	11	3	@	12	6
Potash, ℔ cwt.	26	3	@	0	0
Hay, ℔ ton	35	0	@	50	0
Potatoes, ℔ bushel,	1	3	@	1	6
Beef ℔ cwt.	20	0	@	25	0
Pork, ℔ cwt.	25	0	@	30	0
Eggs, ℔ doz.	0	5½	@	0	6½
Butter, ℔ lb.	0	6	@	0	7

BRIDGEWATER PRICES CURRENT.

	s. D.		s. D.
Fall Wheat,	5 0	to	5 6
Spring Wheat,	4 6	to	4 9
Rye,	2 3	to	0 0
Barley,	2 3	to	0 0
Peas,	2 4	to	0 0
Corn,	2 3	to	2 6
Buckwheat,	1 3	to	0 0
Oats,	1 0	to	0 0
Potash,	30 0	to	0 0

BIRTHS.

In Belleville on the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Elliott, Merchant, of a daughter.

In Belleville on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. Daniel Ackerill, of a Son.

WANTED,

EMPLOYMENT by a young man in any Office or house of business. He will make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object for the first few months.

Address A. R. ASHTON,
Post Office, Belleville, C. W.
July 18th, 1861. 26

St. George's Society.

A MEETING of the members of ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY, and those who desire to become members, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22nd, at EIGHT o'clock, IN COLEMAN'S HALL.

☞ A full attendance is requested.

By order,
PHILIP HAMBLY, Jr.,
Secretary.
Belleville, July 18th, 1861.

TO COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS, IN THE SOUTH RIDING.

THE APPROPRIATION OF THE

LEGISLATIVE GRANT

FOR the Townships of THURLOW and SIDNEY, will take place at Mr. Rous's School-room, Henderson Buildings, Belleville, on SATURDAY, the 27th JULY, at 10 o'clock a. m., and for Tyendinaga, at the same place and same hour, on Saturday, AUGUST 3rd.

F. H. ROUS,
L. Supt. S. Hast.
Belleville, July 15th, 1861.

FOR THE NORTH RIDING, C. H.

Township of Elzivir, at Bridgewater, on Monday, July 29th.
Township of Hungerford, at Tweed School House, on Tuesday, July 30th.
Township of Huntingdon, at Ketcheson's S. H. Thursday, August 1st.
Township of Madoc & Tudor, at S. H. No. 1, Saturday, August 3rd.
Township of Rawdon, at Stirling, on Monday, August 5th.
Township of Marmora, at the village S. H., on Wednesday, August 7th.

GEORGE MOWAT.
L. Supt. N. H.
Huntingdon, July 15th, 1861. 26

In the Surrogate Court of the COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

TO AMOS GOULD, of the Village of Shannonville, in the County of Hastings, and to all others to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

TAKE NOTICE,

That in pursuance of an order made by William Smart, Esquire, Judge of the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings, bearing date the twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1861, you are hereby cited to be and appear before the said Judge in person, or by Attorney, at his Chambers, at the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, in said County, at twelve o'clock, noon, on

Thursday, the 1st Day of August,

in the year of our Lord, 1861, and then and there shew cause, if any you have, why Ruth Gould, of the Township of Tyendinaga, widow of Adam Gould, should not be appointed guardian of Elizabeth Ann Gould, infant daughter of the late Adam Gould, the said Elizabeth Ann Gould being an infant of the age of nine years.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings, at Belleville, this 12th day of July, in the year our Lord, 1861.

(Signed)
A. G. NORTHRUP,
26-2w *Registrar said Court.*

CHANCERY SALE.

IN CHANCERY.

Between THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA,—*Plaintiffs,*

AND

FRANCIS McCONAUHY by Bill, and ROBERT READ, THOMAS D. FARLEY, TOBIAS BLEECKER, JOHN ROSS and PATRICK TURLEY, made parties in the Master's Office,—*Defendants.*

IN *PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THIS* Honorable Court, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1860, and of a final order for sale bearing date the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1861, both made in this cause, there will be sold on the property hereinafter mentioned, in the Town of Belleville, by Mr. Michael Nulty, Auctioneer, with the approbation of James Alexander Henderson, Esquire Master of the said Court at Kingston,

On Friday, the 16th August next,

AT THE HOUR OF 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

The East half of Lot No. 39, on the East side of Pinnacle street, in the said Town of Belleville, containing one quarter of an acre of land more or less.

The purchaser shall, at the time of sale, pay down a deposit in the proportion of £10 for every £100 of his purchase money to the vendors or their Solicitors, and shall pay the remainder of the purchase money, with interest, on the twentieth day of August next, and upon such payment the purchaser shall be entitled to the conveyance, and to be let into possession of the property purchased. The purchaser at the time of such sale to sign an agreement for the completion of the purchase. The other conditions of the sale are the standing conditions of the Court.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be had gratis, at the chambers of the said Master, at the City of Kingston, at the law office of William Henry Wilkison, Esq. in the Village of Napanee, and also at the law office of Messrs. Ross & Bell, in the Town of Belleville.

Dated this 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.
JAS. A. HENDERSON,
Master.
WM. H. WILKISON,
Plaintiff's Solicitor. 26

TENDERS

WILL be received at the County Clerk's office, Shire Hall, Belleville, until

TUESDAY, 23rd JULY Inst.,

for covering a Bridge over the East branch of the River Moira, at Shipman's Mills; also, the Bridge at Hayden's Corners. To be covered with Cedar timber five inches thick, full length, close joints. Each piece to be pinned with two 1½ inch oak pins.

JAMES JAMISON,
County Surveyor.
Belleville, July 8, 1861. 25w2

Canada West Farmers' Mutual AND STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY!

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, C. W.,
President—H. J. LAWRY, *Barton.*
Vice President—T. STOCK, *Waterdown.*

HONORARY DIRECTORS:

Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; John Harvey, Esq., County of Peterborough; John Gibb, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Travelling Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Hastings, Peterboro' and Victoria.

The C. W. F. M. & S. Insurance Co., was incorporated by special Act of the Parliament in the year 1851, solely for the purpose of meeting the wants of the Farmer by affording him protection against fire, at the lowest possible risk.

It is purely a Canadian Farmers' Association managed by Farmers, and has been eminently successful, having acquired great popularity from the good faith it has always kept with its members, and the liberality and promptness with which it has paid its claims.

It has issued over 12,000 policies since it has been in operation, covering $8,768,441 00, (nearly nine millions of dollars) and since that time paid losses to the extent of $42,459 00, and it exhibited at its last annual report, after providing for all its claims, available cash assets, (independently of its premium notes) to the amount of $12,662 64½.

An ample available cash surplus is a striking feature peculiar to this Company—and one which no other Mutual can boast of—and which secures to its members ample assurance that in case of loss they will receive their claims without delay.

Not an unsettled claim appears upon the Company's books.

Farmers will bear in mind a feature peculiar to this Company. It takes a large proportion, and in many cases the full amount in Cash, likely to be required for the three years's risk, down at once. The advantages of this system are obvious; the member being relieved from the probability of future assessment, is put to no trouble or annoyance thereby: he has paid his one per cent down, which in all likelihood is all that he will be called upon to pay: and should he unfortunately happen to be burnt out, he gets his claim settled at once, there being funds always on hand for the purpose.

Contrast this with the system adopted by other Mutuals, most of whom take nothing down, except what will cover expenses: the result is, that the member is liable to constant annoyance from assessments, annoyances which he must necessarily be put to, notwithstanding all that agents may have told him to the contrary—and should he happen to be burned out, he cannot get his money at once; an assessment has to be levied and collected first, the cost of which adds considerably to the expenses.

The above facts will surely tend to convince all seeking insurance, that the system adopted by the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company is the safest and best adapted to the requirements of the farmers, for whose sole benefit the Company was organized.

Before I conclude this short address, let me say a few words upon the importance of fire insurance to each one who may read this. It is an undoubted duty you owe to yourselves and your families to protect yourselves against the ruinous effects a fire causes, and be you ever so careful, accidents will happen, and that too in a most unaccountable way. But while you thus strive to protect yourself, see that it is really a protection; be careful that you insure in a Company that is both able and willing to pay its claims; satisfy yourself that it has been long enough in existence to have proved to the public that it can both do so and has done so. And when you are satisfied of that, insure at once without delay.—Of the stability of the Canada West Farmers' Company, I think I can give you ample evidence by referring you to the original report, and also to the following favorable opinions of the press:—

From the Toronto Globe.

"This Company confines its business exclusively to Farmers' Buildings, Country Schools, Churches, &c., and has been very successful. Its losses have been promptly paid, and its position is one which gives confidence."

From the Peterborough Review.

"We have received a copy of the report of the ninth annual meeting of the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company, for which we are indebted to the Agent, Mr. Walton. The number of insurances effected has been very great. Mr. Walton, the effective and obliging agent of the Company, heads the list, and receives special mention in the body of the report for his great activity. He took 427 risks during the year, 119 more than any other agent.

"We deem it right to mention that this company has no connection, direct or indirect, with the bogus concern that has recently failed at Brantford. It is a safe and well conducted institution; and farmers who insure their property in it act the part of wisdom."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Hesson, Feb. 19th, 1861.

To the Secretary of the Canada West Farmers' Mutual & Stock Insurance Company, Hamilton:

Dear Sir:—In acknowledging the receipt of $1.349 15, being for payment of my claim for loss sustained by me on my building and furniture, in the Township of Etobicoke, on the 4th day of the present month, I beg you will express to the Directors, my obligations for their very prompt settlement of my claim. I see by reference to the conditions of my policy, that the Company is allowed three months to pay their claim in. The settlement thereof of this, in full, within fifteen days of the occurrence of the fire, is as gratifying to me as it is unexpected; and as the knowledge of it must serve to extend your business in this section, I beg you will publish this letter, which I hope will be of service. I shall, I can assure you, lose no opportunity of urging upon my neighbors the advantage they would derive by insuring with your agent of their county, Mr. Samuel Walton.

I am, dear sir,
Your obed't servant,
THOS. MUSSON.

Eldorado Mills,
Chinguacousy Township, May 9th, 1861.

To the Secretary of the Canada West Farmers' Mutual & Stock Insurance Company, Hamilton:

Dear Sir:—In acknowledging the receipt of eight hundred dollars, being for payment in full of the amount insured in your Company on my barn, shed and contents, destroyed by fire on the night of the 23rd April, I beg you will express to the Directors my obligations for their prompt settlement of my claim within sixteen days of the occurrence of the fire, the necessary vouchers and affidavits respecting which being only laid before the Board yesterday.

It will afford me much pleasure to further your interest in this section; and I feel assured that the continued prompt action in settling all claims against you, must, at no distant date, secure to the Canada West Farmers' Insurance Company the principal farm insurance business in the Province.

I am, dear sir,
Your obt. servant,
G. W. SNURE.

WORMS.

For destroying Worms in children, SITTZER'S VERMIFUGE CANDY is by far the most pleasant, safe, and effectual remedy now in use. Try it! Sold by all dealers in medicines.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

GREAT EASTERN AT QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS FARE FROM

Belleville to Quebec

AND BACK,

ONLY EIGHT DOLLARS

Tickets good for SEVEN DAYS, by any regular Train, now on sale at the Company's Ticket Offices.

☞ Exhibition of the Mammoth Ship begins on WEDNESDAY, JULY 17th.

(By order,)
July 10th, 1861. 25

EMPLOYMENT! $40 A MONTH!
AGENTS WANTED.

WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To a limited number of Travelling Agents we will pay a salary of

$40 per month and all Expenses.

To local agents a commission of 30 per cent. on all sales.

Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months. Recent improvements render this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter,

HARRIS BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Franklin Sewing Machine Co.
25-3m Box 186 Boston, Mass.

Ten Bales—5,500 Pieces— ENGLISH WALL PAPER.

E. HARRISON

HAS just received, per ship "*Queen of the Lakes,*" from Britain, a large assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,

which he offers Wholesale and Retail, at unusually low prices, at his BOOK STORE, Front Street.

Belleville, May 22nd, 1861. 18

THIS DAY
READY FOR INSPECTION,
ANOTHER LOT OF
NEW CARPETS.

P. D. CONGER

Belleville, April 26th, 1861.

SELECT SCHOOL.

CONDUCTED BY
F. H. ROUS,
LOCAL SUPERITENDENT OF C. 2,
Asisted by Mrs. Rous,

WILL re-open after the Midsummer holidays on MONDAY, August 5th.

Henderson's Buildings,
June 24th, 1861.

GARGLING OIL SUPERSEDED.

BRIGGS' BLACK OIL is acknowledged by all who have used it, to be superior to Gargling Oil, or any other Medicine now before the Public, for Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, and all injuries to Horseflesh. Good for man and beast.

Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet at the SHIRE HALL, on

TUESDAY, the 23rd of JULY,

for despatch of general business.

By order,
THOS. WILLS.
Shire Hall,
Belleville, June 13th, 1861. 21-td

A GOOD THING.

DR. HOPE'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT, is well worth a trial, in any case of Piles, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Inflamed or Sore Eyes, Eruptions on the Skin, and in every case where an ointment is useful. It will recommend itself after one trial.

FINNAN HADDIES.

Another case of SHARP'S celebrated
Finnan Haddies
JUST RECEIVED.
R. GORDON.
Belleville, Jan. 31st, 1861. 2

BARLEY FORKS.

THOSE persons indebted to me for the above article are requested to call and pay at MR. LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE Belleville, without any delay.

J. F. CARSCALLEN.
Belleville, April 6th, 1861. 11 3m

BELLEVILLE FLOUR & FEED STORE, Bridge Street.

FOR SALE,

FALL Wheat Pastry Flour, 50 lbs. bags.
" " Bread " 50 lbs. "
High ground, sifted Bread Flour, 25 lbs. "
Spring Wheat Bread Flour, extra, 35 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Spring Wheat Bread Flour, extra, 50 lbs. "
Oat Meal, fresh gro'nd, 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Groats, 10 lbs. "
Pearl Barley, 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Pot Barley, 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. "

Ladies, try my Barley for Puddings, you will find it far superior to Rice, *and cheaper.*

Barley Meal for Cakes, 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. bags.
Buck Wheat, high ground sifted Flour, 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Split Peas, 10 lbs. "
Prepared Pea Meal, for Soup, 10 lbs. "
Sifted Corn Meal,
Beans, Peas, Corn, Buckwheat and Oats.

B. FLINT.
Belleville, Feb. 12th, 1861. 4

WANTED,

A SMALL Detached House or Cottage, in a good locality, in Town, with a Garden and Outhouses. Apply, stating rent, dimensions, location, &c., to

H. I. M., Box 184, P. O.
Belleville, May 16th, 1861. 17

SAMUEL STOUTE,

Barber and Hair Dresser, Hastings Village, Township of Madoc,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Hastings and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in the above line, and hopes, by promptitude and attention, to secure a share of the public patronage.

Clothes cleaned, Hair Dyed, Perfumes for sale, and Corn curers.

Hastings Village, Feb. 11th, 1861. 4

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS always on hand, and for Sale at this Office.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE
CANTON T STORE.

Tea and Coffee.

Fresh young Hyson Tea.
Souchong, do.
Oolong, do.
Congon, do.
Java and La Guayra Coffee.

Tobaccos.

5s, 7s, 10s, ½ lbs.

Fruits.

Raisins,
Currants,
Figs (Cartoons & Drums,)
Prunes and Dates.

Sugars.

Muscovado, Yellow Crushed.
A. Crushed, Dry Crushed, and Pulverized.

Liquors.

Brandies,
Wines,
Jamaica Rum,
Scotch Whiskey,
Holland Gin,
Booth's Old Tom,
Champagne,
Raspberry Vinegar,
Leslie's Bitters and Stoughton.

Rice, Barley, Oatmeal, Starch, Blue, Pepper, Mustard, Allspice, Saleratus, Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saltpetre, Washing Soda, Epsom Salts, S. S. Almonds, English Cheese, Brazil, Hazel, Pea, and Peccan Nuts, Carraway Seeds, Corn Starch, Farina, Toilet Soap, and Assorted Sauces.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.
Canton Tea Store, Belleville, June 20th, 1861.

Just Received from JOSEPH BURNETT, & Co.,

TWO CASES EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING:—

Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, Celery,
Peach, Almond, Ginger, Nectarine,
Cinnamon, Rose, Cloves, Nutmegs,

At the Canton TEA Store.
JAMES BLACKLOCK.
Belleville, June 20th, 1861.

G. S. TICKELL

HAS THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

CABINET WARE IN BELLEVILLE,

CONSISTING OF

DRAWING, DINING AND PARLOR, BED-ROOM FURNITURE

ALL articles made of WELL SEASONED LUMBER, and of the BEST WORKMANSHIP, thereby insuring public confidence. TABLES, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, MATTRASSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., of the LATEST STYLES, which will be sold at the **LOWEST** remunerating prices.

Persons about to Paper their houses would do well to examine his

SPRING STOCK OF ROOM PAPER,

JUST ARRIVED, which for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY is not surpassed.

☞ **Funerals Furnished. A Hearse supplied when required.** ☜

Remember the stand, Front Street, Belleville.

March 27th, 1861. 10 G. S. TICKELL.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS SHOES

WM. BULLEN,
Wholesale & Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in
BOOTS & SHOES,
Opposite N. Jones' Store,
Front Street, Belleville.

W. H. Bullen

HAS REMOVED his Boot and Shoe Store to the shop lately occupied by Mr. Neil McArthur, as a Saddle and Harness Maker's Shop, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE N. JONES' DRY GOOD STORE, FRONT STREET, where he has opened out and offers for sale a large and well selected stock of

Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls', and Children's, Ware

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All having been selected by himself in the BEST MARKETS, parties purchasing may rely upon obtaining a GOOD ARTICLE, and as *CHEAP* as can be bought in any shop in the Province.

☞ He also *MANUFACTURES ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES TO ORDER.* Having the best of workmen, he can WARRANT all goods manufactured at his shop. ☞ Call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere.

W. H. BULLEN.
Belleville, April 16th, 1861. 13

SEAMLESS COATS

NTS, HATS, & CAPS.

THE LATEST STYLES OF

K, PLAIN, FUR & WOOL FELT

HATS

IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,

JUST RECEIVED,

ND FOR SALE CHEAP, BY

11 GEO. H. HAYMES.

N TOWN AT LAST.

M. SAWYER
HAS REMOVED HIS
RUG STORE
TO
r. Wallbridge's New Brick Buildings,
arly OPPOSITE PAPINEAU'S HOTEL
here the business will be conducted by
M. SAWYER & Co.
Belleville, June 10th, 1861. 21

BULLEN'S NEW PAIL FACTORY.

WEST BELLEVILLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public generally that he has fitted up with the latest and most improved Machinery Coleman's old Saw Mill, as a Pail Factory, and is now manufacturing

Pails, Wash Tubs, Wash Boards, Butter Tubs, Measures and Sap

BUCKETS of a superior quality.

☞ Don't forget the Factory, a short distance below the Upper Bridge.

JOSEPH BULLEN.
Belleville, Jan. 3, 1860. 50-tf.

G. A. BROWN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to the people of Belleville and surrounding Country, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the past ten years, begs to say that he has recently built a

NEW SHOP

near the upper Bridge, Front Street, where he will keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order, all kinds of

Carriages, Buggies, Phætons, &c.,

which will compete with any Establishment in Canada. He has none in his employment but first-class Mechanics, and having been at great expense in getting a large quantity of second growth lumber for manufacturing Carriages, he will be enabled to compete with anything manufactured in the United States. Call and see.

G. A. BROWN.
Belleville, January, 1861. 5-tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership formerly existing under the name and style of "Fletcher, Bennett & Bain," Brewers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 3rd day of November, 1860.

All debts due to the old firm are to be paid to Messrs. Bennett & Bain, *only.*

Messrs. Richard B. Bennett and Donald Bain continue the Brewing business at the old stand, "Roy's Brewery," under the name and style of "Bennett & Bain."

Messrs. B. & B. take this opportunity of thanking their customers for past support, and trust by always making a good article, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

R. B. BENNETT.
DONALD BAIN.
Belleville, Jan. 30th, 1861. 9

UNITED STATES LAND SCRIP.

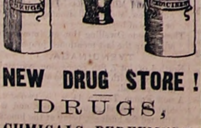
FOR SALE, at a moderate price, a United States Land Warrant for ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES. Apply at this Office.

JUST RECEIVED,
LOVELL'S NEW GEOGRAPHY

WITH
MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS,
BY
J. G. HODGINS.
Price, One Dollar.
E. HARRISON.

IMPORTANT.

DR. WISTAR'S PULMONIC SYRUP, is highly recommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. 25 cents per bottle.



NEW DRUG STORE!
DRUGS,
CHMICALS, PERFUMERY,
AND
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
Colors, Varnish, &c.

THE undersigned begs to inform farmers and others trading in STIRLING that he is prepared to offer everything in the above line at the

LOWEST PRICES,

and of the best quality.

JOHN AHERN,
Chemist and Druggist,
Apothecaries Hall, Stirling,
19-6m *adjoining Stirling Mills.*

FRENCH
Kid Gloves,

IN BLACK AND COLORS,
OF THE
BEST QUALITY,
JUST RECEIVED BY
P. D. CONGER.
Belleville, April 26th, 1861. 14

B. M. R.

Try the truly great PAIN KILLER, BRIGGS' MAGIC RELIEF, and if you are not satisfied of its superiority, after using the medicine, the price will be refunded by the Agent, in all cases. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

THOS. LINKLATER,

IN returning thanks to the public for the very generous support he has received since he commenced business, begs to state that he still keeps in stock all articles in his line of business, which he will sell CHEAP, either wholesale or retail. His stock of

STOVES

comprises all varieties of the most improved and latest styles of Cooking, Fancy and Plain Parlor for wood or coal, and Hall Stoves.

TIN WARE

and all other articles in his line of business kept constantly on hand, or made to order.

Tin Roofing & Galvanized Iron Work

executed upon the latest and best principle.

BELL HANGING

Having on hand a choice and elegant lot of Bell Pulls and Bells, he will give his special attention to this branch of the business.

☞ Houses fitted up with Stoves, Grates and Furnaces, and all JOB WORK punctually attended to.

☞ Remember the Shop, two doors north of Bedford's Feed Store, and immediately opposite Harrison's Book Store.

☞ *Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.*

THOS. LINKLATER.
Belleville, March 1st, 1861. tf.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CURRY, M'CANDLISH & FIELD, have this day assigned all their estate and effects, for the benefit of their creditors to the undersigned, we therefore request the creditors with the least possible delay to forward their claims, properly authenticated; and require all parties indebted to the firm to make immediate payment to us, or to W. H. Ponton, Esq., our solicitor.

ROBT. L. INNES,
DUNHAM OCKERMAN,
Assignees.
Dated, Belleville,
10th day of June, A. D. 1861. 21-tf

NOTICE.

If asked what was the best medicine for cleansing the blood, and for bilious complaints, Sick Headache, Costiveness, &c., we should say BRIGGS' INDIAN VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

TO INVENTORS.

MESSRS. INNES & MACLEOD would state that they are prepared to procure *Letters Patent for Inventions*, and also to make the necessary *Applications, Drawings, and Specifications*, in conformity with the requirements of the Bureau of Agriculture.

Plans and Specifications prepared for Engineering Works and Surveys executed.

R. L. Innes, C. E.,
Henry Macleod, C. E., & P. L. S.
Office.—Dafoe Buildings, Belleville. 7

BRICKS! NEW BRICKS!
FOSTER & PETRIE

ARE now prepared to furnish all who favor them with their orders for

GOOD, WELL BURNED BRICK,

upon reasonable terms.

A large supply always on hand.

Yard,—At Foster's residence, near Read's Distillery, Belleville.

W. A. FOSTER,
A. T. PETRIE.
Belleville, June 11th, 1860. 21-tf

MOIRA HOTEL,

Village of Moira, - - - - - Huntingdon.

THE subscriber having bought the premises belonging to the late Mr. Ferguson, opposite the Town Hall, Huntingdon, has opened the house as an Hotel, where every accommodation will be provided for the travelling public.

DANIEL GEROW.
Huntingdon, June 16th, 1861. 22-m3

SOMETHING NEW.

ARTEMUS WARD may talk of Union and Disunion, but, gentlemen, if you wish to do justice to yourselves and country, call and see

J. W. BROWN'S

SPLENDID STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
and BEST ever brought to this place.

J. W. B. has also a large and superior assortment of

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Dutch and English Tweeds,

Also, a choice assortment of

MEN'S & BOYS' HATS.

J. W. BROWN.
Belleville, April 24th, 1861. 14

NEW MERCHANT TAILOR SHOP

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

WM. WATT,

WHO for many years has been connected practically with the above business, has opened out a select stock of

Ready Made Clothes, AND CLOTHS,

suitable for the season, which he will sell or make up to order, at rates as reasonable as any shop in the county.

His was selected by himself, and can therefore be recommended with safety.

All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction warranted.

SHOP—One door south of Hambly's Saloon, Front Street.

WM. WATT.
Belleville, May 6th, 1861. 16

Merchants' & Mechanics' BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Merchants' and Mechanics' Building Society of Belleville, by MORTGAGE, that they will save costs by making immediate payment to the Undersigned,

By Order,
THOMAS WILLS,
Sect. Treasurer.
Belleville, April 11th, 1861. 12-tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after MONDAY, June the 10th, 1861, PASSENGER TRAINS will leave Belleville Station as follows:—

Going East.	Going West.
Express at 2:40 A. M.	Express at 9:40 A. M.
Mail " 11:35 "	Mail " 6:35, P. M.
Mixed " 7:55, P. M.	Mixed " 10:15 "

A MIXED TRAIN leaves Kingston at 6:30 P. M., for the accommodation of Local Passengers between Kingston and Belleville.

W. SHANLY,
General Manager.
Montreal, June 4th, 1861. 21-6w

CASH FOR GRAIN.

I WILL PAY THE

Highest Price in Cash FOR GRAIN,

DELIVERED AT MY WAREHOUSE West Belleville. For any quantity of

WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, PEAS, OATS.

MR. CHARLES MARTIN is prepared to receive and pay for the same.

In entering the Grain Market it is my intention to purchase Grain from the Farmers, and pay the *Highest Market Price*, delivered at the Warehouse. It is not my intention to keep boys on the street to buy, nor to pay people extra for cartage. I can't do it. I believe in a fair price; just weights, and no gouging.

BILLA FLINT.
Belleville, 20th August, 1860. 31

CAMPBELL HOUSE,

Dundas Street, Napanee, C. W.

Single Meals 25 cents. Board & Room $1 per day.

Guests conveyed to and from the House free of charge.

ABEL YATES, *Proprietor.*

THE Proprietor would say to the public in general that he has leased the above House, and from its facilities, together with his experience and close attention to business, he trusts he will render satisfaction unto those may favour him with a call. The Yard, Sheds and Barn are in good order, and none but trusty Hostlers employed.

A. Y.
Napanee, May, 1861. 19

DAILY BOAT.

Belleville, Picton, Kingston, Cape Vincent, &c.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

BAY OF QUINTE,

CAPT. F. A. CARRELL,

LEAVES Belleville EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at half-past SIX o'clock, for Picton, Kingston, and intermediate ports, arriving at Kingston about one o'clock, p. m. Returning, leaves Kingston every afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at FOUR o'clock.

Will also make occasional trips to Cape Vincent.

☞ Belleville Merchants and others, who wish to do business in Kingston, and are desirous of saving time, can, by taking the steamer *Bay of Quinte*, have two hours in Kingston, and return the same afternoon.

☞ Belleville return tickets, (from Kingston) same day, HALF FARES.

☞ Excursion and Pic-Nic parties to the Lake on the Mountain, and other favorite pleasure resorts, arranged at accommodating rates.

Freights and passages to and from Montreal in connection with the Royal Mail Line of Lake and River Steamers.

Omnibusses and carriages always in waiting at Belleville, Picton, and Kingston

May 20th, 1861. 18.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken Dr. Henry into partnership on the first day of July last, requires a settlement of all accounts and notes due him to the above date.

JAMES LISTER,
Surgeon, &c.
Belleville, October 24th, 1860. 36

DAFOE HOUSE,

Corner of Bridge & Pinnacle Sts.,

Belleville, C. W.

THIS WELL-KNOWN HOUSE having recently undergone many improvements throughout, is now open to travellers. The accommodations are inferior to none between Montreal and Toronto, and charges reasonable.

☞ Careful Hostlers in attendance. ☜

W. S. NORTHRUP,
Proprietor.

Belleville, May, 1861. v27-n19

Carriage Factory.

CAMPBELL STREET, IN REAR OF MR. C. G. LEVESCONTE'S DRUG STORE.

DULMAGE & BAKER

KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture to order

Carriages, Buggies, Phætons, Lumber

WAGGONS AND SLEIGHS.

at prices LOWER than at any other establishment in Canada.

The work being done by themselves, or under their immediate supervision, and made out of the very best material, they can WARRANT all articles sold.

Repairing done upon the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates.

Belleville, Feb. 28th, 1861. 6

CARRIAGE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP.

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, C. W.

WILLIAM McINNINCH,

IN returning thanks to the people of Belleville and the County, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the past seven years, begs to announce that he has recently *BUILT NEW AND COMMODIOUS PREMISES ON THE OLD SITE,* where he is prepared to do ALL KINDS OF WORK connected with the

Carriage & Blacksmith business.

In the best manner, and at the LOWEST PRICES. He has always on hand heavy and light

Waggons, Buggies, Phaetons, &c., &c.,

which for style, durability and cheapness,

ARE NOT SURPASSED.

In the Blacksmithing Department he has none but *FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN,* and the whole is under the immediate personal superintendence of the subscriber, who oversees ALL HORSE SHOEING, and is confident that any one entrusting him with their horses will receive every satisfaction.

W. McINNINCH.

Belleville, July 3rd, 1860. 24-tf

BY-LAW No.

A By-Law to authorize the issue of Debentures to the amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars, for the improvement of County and Leading Roads in the County of Hastings.

[PASSED

WHEREAS the Corporation of the County of Hastings has at various times assumed as County Roads certain leading Roads running through the said County.

AND WHEREAS the said Corporation is required by Law to cause the same to be Gravelled or Macadamised with as little delay as reasonably may be.

AND WHEREAS for the Gravelling or Macadamizing of the County Roads, as well as the improving of certain leading roads, it is necessary to raise the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, payable in ten years from the date hereinafter mentioned.

AND WHEREAS for the purpose of creating a Sinking Fund for the redemption of said Debentures at maturity, it is necessary to raise and levy the sum of Two Thousand Dollars per annum, and for the payment of the interest on said loan it is necessary to raise and levy the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum.

AND WHEREAS the whole amount of the rateable property of the municipality of the Corporation of the County of Hastings, according to the last revised Assessment Rolls was four millions three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and the special rate on the dollar for the paying of the interest and creating of an equal annual sinking fund for the payment of the principal at maturity, will be two twenty-seventh parts of a cent on the dollar.

THEREFORE The Corporation of the County of Hastings, enacts as follows:—

I. That the Warden and Treasurer for the time being, be, and they are hereby authorized to sign, affix the Seal of the Corporation, and issue Debentures, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, payable in ten years from the first day of September next ensuing the date of the passing hereof, with interest after the rate of six per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

1st. For the gravelling or macadamizing of the County Roads in the Township of Tyendinaga, the sum of four thousand dollars.

2nd. For the gravelling or macadamizing of the County Roads in the Township of Hungerford, the sum of three thousand dollars.

3rd. For the gravelling or macadamizing of the County Roads in the Township of Madoc, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars.

4th. For the gravelling or macadamizing of the County Roads in the Township of Huntingdon, the sum of two thousand dollars.

5th. For the gravelling or macadamizing of the County Roads in the Township of Rawdon, the sum of three thousand dollars.

6th. For the gravelling or macadamizing of the County Roads in the Township of Marmora, the sum of five hundred dollars.

7th. For the gravelling or macadamizing of the County Roads in the Township of Elzevir, the sum of five hundred dollars.

8th. For the improvement of the leading Roads in the Township of Tudor, the sum of five hundred dollars.

9th. For the gravelling or macadamizing of the County Roads in the Township of Thurlow, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars.

10th. For the gravelling or macadamizing of the County Roads in the Township of Sidney, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars.

II. That for the payment of the interest on the debentures to be issued under this by-law, and for the creating of a sinking fund for the payment of the principal at maturity, there shall be raised, levied, and collected annually, on all the rateable property of the County of Hastings, the rate or sum of two twenty-seventh parts of a cent on the dollar.

III. That this By-Law shall come into force, and have effect, on, from and after the second day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the County of Hastings at the Shire Hall in Belleville, in the said County on the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

THOS. WILLS,
Clerk, Co. Hastings.

Shire Hall, Belleville, }
March 26th, 1861. } 10m3.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

—BY—

INNES & MACLEOD,

LAND SURVEYOR, LAND AND

General Agents.

CONSECON VILLAGE.

Block of 15 acres, on the south side of the main street, with a large two story frame dwelling erected thereon.

BRIGHTON.

Lot No. 29, and the east half of Lot No. 30, in the 9th concession. 300 acres.

West half of No. 30, in the 9th concession. 100 acres.

BELLEVILLE.

Lot No. 12, on the east side of Church St. 132 feet in front, by 198 feet in depth.

Building Lot, part of No. 10, West side of Ann Street, West Belleville, containing ¼ acre.

Dwelling House and Lot on Canifton Road, near Railway crossing, ¼ acre.

Building Lot, west half of 20, on Meyer's hill. A very desirable situation for a private residence.

New Brick Dwelling House, corner of Pinnacle and Mill streets. This building is quite new, and is well situated for a Hotel, or place of business.

Three Frame Dwelling Houses, immediately adjoining the last mentioned property.

TYENDINAGA.

North ¼ of lot 7, 8th concession, containing 50 acres, with good house and barn. 20 acres cleared.

A new Frame Tavern 44 × 30, two stories high, in a good state of repair, and well situated for business, being at the junction of the Hungerford and Shannonville Roads, immediately adjoining Shipman's Mills.

HUNGERFORD.

No 17, in the 5th concession. 200 acres.

MARMORA.

No. 7 in the 2nd con.; 1, 6 and 7 in the 3rd concession; 6, 7, and 9 in the 5th con. 1,300 acres.

The above lands in Marmora are situated but a short distance from Marmora Village and Marmora Iron Works.

Lot 20, 5th concession, 200 acres.

STIRLING VILLAGE.

20 Building Lots on Wellington Street, laid on Park lot No. 1, of the Fidlar Estate.—The Stirling and Marmora macadamized road passes through the centre of these lots.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5, south side of Wright street.

Lot No. 19, North side of Weaver street.

Lots Nos. 1 & 2, West side of John Street.

Lots Nos. 1, 2 & 3, North side of Robert st. There is a good Tannery on this property, and also a well finished dwelling house.

MADOC.

Lot No. 29, 9th concession, 200 acres, known as the Davis farm. About 50 acres cleared, a dwelling house and good frame barn, well fenced.

N. W. ¼ of lot No. 10, 11th concession, 50 acres. Improved farm with house and barn.

S. W. ¼ of lot No. 10, 11th concession, 50 acres. Improved farm with house and barn.

W. ½ of lot No. 8, 8th concession, 100 acres. This is a highly improved farm with a desirable residence.

ELZIVER.

West half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th con. 100 acres.

W. ½ of lot 13, 1st concession, 97 acres.

Also ¼ acre in the village of Queenborough.

Any information respecting the above properties will be given at the Office of Messrs *INNES & MACLEOD,* Dafoe Buildings, Pinnacle street.

Belleville, May 11th, 1860. 16.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND

OF

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

WHEREAS the Revenues of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Funds of Upper and Lower Canada, are insufficient to meet the annual interest upon the Debentures issued and expressly secured upon the said Funds; AND WHEREAS very large advances have been already made from the General Revenues of the Province in aid of the said Funds; AND WHEREAS in view of the inadequacy of the said Funds to meet the annual charges upon them, the Government has been authorized to redeem the said Debentures, but no provision has been made for further advances from the General Revenue for the interest upon the said Debentures,—

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that from and after the payment of the half yearly interest due 31st December, 1860, no further payment will be made upon the Bonds issued upon the *Consolidated Municipal Loan Funds* of *Upper Canada* and of *Lower Canada,* except from the Revenues of the said Funds.—Holders of the said Bonds are informed that the Government of Canada is prepared to redeem the said Debentures in full at par on presentation thereof to the Receiver General of Canada, or to the Financial Agents in London, Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., after the 1st January, 1861, and interest will be allowed on the said Debentures at the rate of Five Per Cent Per Annum, until their presentation for redemption; PROVIDED such presentation takes place within the year ending 31st December, 1861.

Receiver General's Office,
Quebec, 31st December, 1860.

T. D. HARINGTON,
1-m6 D. R. G.

500 SHOT DEAD!

DR. McKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT

WORM CANDY,

IS working Miracles beyond all conception.—The Medical Faculty of Scotland, as well as England and Ireland, have pronounced this Worm Candy to do more good than all other Worm Medicines combined. It has stood the test since A.D., 1765, nearly one hundred years, which, almost every son and daughter of Old Scotia can testify. It has always borne the name of "OLD DR. McKENZIE'S WORM CANDY-STICK," as it resembles a candy-stick in taste and appearance, and a child eating it is wholly unconcious of taking medicine, and where worms exist the results are beyond description.

A child ten years of age, of Rev. J. McDougall, Dundee, passed over 500 WORMS in three Days, which he testifies, that he believes by God's blessing, it saved the child's life. Thousands of similar testimonials are given (without solicitation) to the present Proprietor.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

Restlessness, sudden starting and grinding the teeth in sleep, convulsions, ravenous appetite, (sometimes no appetite,) paleness, picking the nose, bowel complaints, fever, fretfulness, emaciation, looseness of the flesh, dry Cough, sour breath, &c., &c.

All of the above symptoms will immediately cease to exist by using this Medicine once or twice. It always gives health, even if no worms exist. It is perfectly harmless even to the most tender infant.

Warranted purely Vegetable in its combination.

FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH PACKAGE.

Sold at retail by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers in Europe and America, at 7½ pence sterling (15 cents) per package, or 2 shillings (50 cents for four packages.) Be sure that each package has the signature of H. E. McKenzie, M. D., Glasgow, on the wrapper. Call for Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W.
CARTER, KERRY, & Co., Montreal, C. E.
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FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE Stone Blacksmith Shop now occupied by Mr. Jonas A. Canniff, near the Toll Gate, in Canifton.

The Shop is in a position where a good business can be done. Rent moderate, or for sale cheap.

Apply at this office.

Varieties.

IMPROMPTU.

Oh! why do I weep? Let my sorrow be hush'd;
No kindred spirit has passed form this earth,
No heart that I love is bow'd down by a care:
Then why should I feel this wretched despair?

A few years ago—no sadness was here:
In this young heart of mine—It knew not a fear—
Then why does this loneliness steal round me now,
And leave but the traces of thought on my brow.

Oh! sad thoughts away—make haste and begone,
Let my heart bound again with gladness and song
As it did long ago—in childhood's sweet hours
When this life seemed a journey through sunshine and flowers.

Oh! night dreams of childhood—why ever depart?
And take in your flight sunnie hope from the heart,
My heart that grows gloomy when sunshine is o'er
And I feel as if joy could reach me no more.

Go! from me dull feelings—away you can soar—
But hark! a footstep—it approaches the door
Oh! it surley is she; who has caused me this pain;
Come back to enliven my poor heart again.

CHA.—

Whimsical Dialogue between an Irish Innkeeper and an Englishman.

Englishman.—Hallo house! Innkeeper.—I don't know any one of that name.—Eng.—Are you the master of the inn? Inn.—Yes sir, plase your honor, when my wife's from home. Eng.—Have you a bill of fare? Inn.—Yes sir, the fairs of Mollingar and Ballinaslee are next week.—Eng.—I see—how are your beds? Inn.—Very well, I thank you, sir. Eng.—Have you any mountain? Inn.—Yes, sir, this country is full of mountains. Eng.—I mean a kind of wine. Inn.—Yes, sir, all kinds; from Irish white wine (buttermilk) to Burgundy. Eng.—Have you any porter? Inn.—Yes, sir, Pat is an excellent porter; he'll go any where. Eng.—No, I mean porter to drink. Inn.—Oh, sir, he'll dhrink the ocean—never fear him for that. Eng.—Have you any fish? Inn.—They call me an odd fish. Eng.—I think so! I hope you are not a shark! Inn.—No, sir, I'm not a *lawyer.* Eng.—Have you any soles? Inn.—For boots or shoes, sir? Eng.—Pshaw! have you any plaice? Inn.—No, sir, but I was promised one if I would vote for Mr. W—e. Eng.—Have you any wild fowl? Inn.—Oh! Begorrah, They are tame enough now, for they have been killed this three days. Eng.—I must see for myself. Inn.—And welcome, sir.

The only nations that are likely to "rope in" with the South:

Stag—nation.
Halluci—nation.
Machi—nation.
Abomi—nation.
Conster—nation.
Vermi—nation.
Extermi—nation.
Decli—nation.
Inordi—nation.
Consarci—nation.
Calci—nation.
Alie—nation.
Profa—nation.
Rui—nation.
Termi—nation.

An Irishman, writing from 'Ohio,' says it is the most illigant place in the world.—"The first three weeks,' he says, 'you are boarded gratis, and after that you are charged nothing at all. Come along and bring the childer."

A modest young lady, desiring a leg of chicken at the table, said: 'I'll take that part, which ought to wear the drawers!' A young gentleman immediately called out for that part which ought to wear the bustle.

A Yankee who had been convicted of murdering his father and mother, prayed the court to have mercy on him, on the ground that he was a poor orphan.

"Can you tell," asked a blooming lass of a suitor once, "what ship carries more passengers than the *Great Eastern*?" "Well, miss, really I don't think I can." "Why, it is courtship," replied the maiden with a conciour blush.

A contemporary wants to know in what age women has been held in the highest esteem. We don't know, but certainly fashionable ladies fill a larger space in the world now than they ever did before.

A farmer who occasionally accommodated a neighbour with a flitch of bacon at the killing season, being applied to as usual, replied, "I hanna' yet made up my mind whether I shall kill myself this year or take a side of my father."

A cat and two dogs were to hold a convention, and upon the cat taking the chair, remarked that a majority of the members were composed of *wags.* Whereupon the canine members dissented, and replied that there was no *clause* in the constitution to warrant any such remark, and the convention was accordingly adjourned.

A SCOTCH JOKE.—The two most precious things now enclosed in hoops are girls and kegs of whiskey.

In what place did the cock crow when all the world could hear him?—In the ark.

Why is the letter G like the sun?—Because it is the centre of light.

LOUIS ROENIGK,

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Bureaus of many Patterns,

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Rocking, Parlor, Cane, Flag, Windsor, and Children's Chairs. Church Cushions made to order.

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☞ Every article will be sold from twenty-five to fifty per cent CHEAPER than ever before offered for sale in this town.

LOUIS ROENIGK,

Belleville, April 17th, 1861. 13

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Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL Tell you of the Origin, History, and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth, illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

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WILL Tell you of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of bone, blood, and bog Spavin, Ring-bone, Sweenie, Strains, broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs and Head.

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WILL Tell you of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Franders, Farey, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfelt, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Boweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapding, and other surgical operations.

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W. SYMONS.

Belleville, Nov. 29th, 1859. 45

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D. K. ROBLIN.

Late of the firm of Clifford & Roblin,
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BUFFALO MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

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There is an evil habit sometimes indulged in by boys, in solitude, often growing up with them to manhood, and which if not reformed by them in due time, not only begets serious obstacles to matrimonial happiness, but gives rise to a series of protracted, insidious, and devastating affections. Few of those who give way to this pernicious practice are aware of the consequences, until they find the nervous system shattered, feel strange and unaccountable feelings, and vague fears in the mind.

Self abuse is one of the most formidable enemies to health, for nothing else in the dire catalogue of human disease causes so destructive a drain upon the human system, drawing its thousands of victims through a few years of suffering down to an untimely grave. It destroys the nervous system rapidly, wastes away the energies of life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper development of the system, disqualifies for marriage, society, business, and all earthly happiness, and leaves the sufferer wrecked in body and mind, predisposed to consumption and a train of evils more to be dreaded than death itself.

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Dr. AMOS & SON, in order to satisfy the most sceptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where it may prove unsatisfactory, after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order. Price Ten Dollars, by mail or express.

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Facts for Farmers.

THE TOMATO.

G. Edwards Lester gives his mode of cultivating this plant as follows: Germinate in a hot-house, hot bed or kitchen; for *very early* fruit, transplant when quite small into pots. The Tomato improves by every transplanting, and each time should set deeper—From the time four or six leaves appear, pinch or cut off the lower leaves and the terminal buds, and continue this process of pruining, till the fruit is far advanced; so that when ripe, the bed will seem to be covered by one mass of large, smooth, even sized tomatoes of the richest pomegranite color and the leaves hidden by the fruit. Set the plants three or four feet apart in the warmest spot you have, and let them fall over to the north on frames 12 or 15 inches high, or on pea brush; anything to sustain them, and keep the fruit from touching the ground, which always delays ripening, creates mould, invites cut worms, and always gives the Tomato an earthy taste. Try for only one cluster (the first that blossoms.) This will give you tomatoes in perfection in the latitude of Buffalo, four to six weeks earlier than are usually ripened in our climate. If you wish late tomatoes, pull up each one by the root (just before the frost comes, and hang them on the south side of the building, with a blanket to roll up days and let fall at nights and you have fresh tomatoes throughout that season somewhat shriveled but of fine flavour.

HOW TO TRANSPLANT.

Those who have to provide early plants of cabbages, tomatoes, etc., in hot-beds, cold frames, or boxes of earth, will of course transfer them to the garden or field as soon as the soil and weather will permit. A little care will save an immense loss. Before lifting the plants, it is important to thoroughly soak the ground in which they are growing. Let this be done several hours before transplanting. The greater the amount of soil that can be made to adhere to the roots in taking up, the better. Take them up only as fast as they can be set out; two hours exposure to sun or wind is often a loss of some days in the growth, if not a total loss of the plants.—"No pains, no gains" here.

Most persons prefer setting at evening, and when the ground is wet by rain. We prefer a dry soil, so that it will not be packed by tramping. When the hole is made, have a pint or more of water poured in.—Before the water is all soaked away, the plant is set in and the hole fill up with dry earth. Most of this is wet by the water, so that the plant is surrounded, with moisture, and yet the surface is left loose, and open—not packed or baked. We are certain that the trouble required is abundantly repaid, whether the number of plants be large or small. What will pay in a garden will pay in field. Most cultivators however, thrust them into a hole and let them do the best they can. When this is done, the ground should be wet or artificially. An impliment, called a *dibble,* is convenient. It is made of wood—a large one is best. A simple straight pointed stick will answer. One with a handle, is more convenient. It may be made from an old shovel handle.

USE OF HEN MANURE.—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* writes:—Pulverise the manure add as many bushels of plaster as you have of manure, and to every five bushels of this mixture add one of salt. I have used this for ten years.—For corn, I put a handful of this mixture in the hill when I plant, and if I have enough, a top dressing after hoeing.

PLASTER AND MANURE.—"If," says a writer in Field Notes, "a farmer neglects stable and yard manures, and attempts to make up the deficiency by the use of plaster, the latter will soon fail him, for this mysterious mineral needs vegetable remains in the soil to make it act efficiently. In other words it only helps a soil that is able to help itself.

An exchange paper says it has been suggested that agricultural societies should offer premiums for the fastest walking team of horses, and says that to farmers and others having employment for horses, it is vastly more important that they should be fast walkers than fast trotters.

TO KEEP BIRDS FROM EATING SEEDS.—A correspondent of the London *Cottage Gardener* says that if the seed is moistened with water, (not wet, nor soaked,) and then dusted with red lead and stirred till every seed is coated with the powder, birds will not touch it; neither will mice.

TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA.

VANDERWATERS' $80 REAPER!

AND

MOWING MACHINES!

IN this age of MACHINERY, the Reaper and Mowing Machine stands forward in bold relief, as an economizer of time and labor. The fact is evident that the wants of the farming community cannot be met through the medium of expensive Machines.

To meet this want, the

VANDERWATERS' REAPER

has been produced at so low a price, as to place it within the reach of all.

Among the advantages this machine has over others, are the following:

1st. It is light in its construction, and yet sufficiently strong.

2nd. The driver has full control over it. Without leaving his seat, he can raise or lower the Cutter-bar to the height of 18 inches, at pleasure, and not stop his team.

The question may arise, how can we furnish a machine at so low a figure, which is in every respect equal, and in many respects superior to high-priced machines? We reply:

1st. The profits on expensive machines are enormous—those on ours, are necessarily small.

2nd. Our machines are so simple in their construction, that they can be produced at a much less cost.

With these advantages, both as respects price, simplicity of construction, and neatness and quality of work, we fearlessly place it in competition with any machine in the market, fully relying upon its merits to sustain itself before the public.

Manufactured by E. Vanderwaters, Sidney.

☞ Farmers, send in your orders at once, if you want them filled.

Address, E. VANDERWATERS,
n9v27 Belleville, C. W.

Millinery & Dressmaking

MISS FRITH

HAVING just received a fresh supply of the Latest Spring Fashions, is prepared to supply her customers with, Make to Order, Trim, Cut and Fit, with or without making, all articles in her line, such as

DRESSES,
BONNETTS,
MANTLES,
CLOAKS, &c., &c.,

All articles made to order, warranted to give satisfaction.

SHOP at the old stand, under *The Intelligencer* office.

Belleville, May 1st, 1861. 15-tf

REMOVAL.

Hambly's Bakery, Confectionary, and

SALOON.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has *REMOVED* his establishment to those spacious premises lately occupied by the Bank of Montreal, on Front Street, which have been entirely refitted, and with increased accommodation he trusts to be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may honour him with their custom.

BREAD AND FANCY BISCUITS, &C.

CONFECTIONARY

of all kinds at Wholesale and Retail, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS IN THEIR SEASONS.

THE SALOON

will be furnished with the *CHOICEST WINES AND LIQUORS.* PALE and other ALES of superior qualities, and

London Porter.

FRESH OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Refreshments or Suppers supplied to Balls, Parties, or Pic-Nics.

P. HAMBLY.

Belleville, March 14th, 1860. 8

The Longest Established Watch-Maker in CANADA.

WM. NORTHGRAVES,

Who has been over 40 years in business in Canada, still occupies

THE WELL KNOWN STAND

where he has been for the last 18 years, *Nearly opposite the Commercial Buildings,* and keeps constantly for sale a good assortment of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

HE desires to announce again to the inhabitants of Belleville and its vicinity, that he is prepared as ever to repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, in the best manner, and at the lowest rates.

Customers have a guarantee from the past that work will be well done, and that any articles left for repairs will not be lost or sold as in some other establishments, as none have ever lost anything entrusted to his care, however long it has remained with him. All articles left in charge are on the contrary always on hand, ready for delivery. By constant attention to business he hopes to merit a continuation of that patronage which has always been bestowed upon him.

All orders in the line executed promptly and well.

☞ The highest cash price given for old Gold, Silver and Watches.

Galvanizing neatly executed.

Belleville, August 1st, 1860. 28

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Undersigned begs respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country, that he has sold out his former Watch making establishment, opposite Fanning's Hotel, and has entered into Partnership with MR. HENRY ROSENBERG, successor to Mr. Chas. Brick; and hopes his friends and customers will continue the kind patronage, hitherto thankfully received.

CHAS. VONGUNTEN

New Watchmaking

ESTABLISHMENT,

Next door to M. Nulty's Auction Room.

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the citizens of Belleville, and public generally, that they have entered into Partnership in the above line of business, and are prepared to repair all sorts of

Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Lever, and all other kind of Watches,—also, Clocks, Jewelry, and Musical Instruments,

in the best style, and on the shortest notice, and cheaper than other shop in town.

ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, always on hand, and for sale cheap.

H. ROSENBERG.
C. VONGUNTEN.

N.B.—Parties having left Watches with Mr. Charles Brick, at this shop, over one year's standing, are requested to call for them, otherwise they will be sold at Public Auction to pay charges.

TO BE SOLD OR TO BE LEASED,

SEVERAL valuable building lots on Front Street, in one of the BEST BUSINESS parts of the town.

ALSO,

Several lots on Pinnacle Street, fronting the Court House, and Commercial Bank.

Application to be made by letter (post paid) to the Rev. JOHN CARROLL, Gananoque, or to ALEX. MENZIES, Esq., Belleville.

Belleville, March 3, 1859. 6-tf

FRESH GROCERIES!

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce that he has opened a

NEW GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE

in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Coleman as a Drug Store,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE,

where he will keep constantly on hand the choicest assortment of

Teas, Coffee, Sugars,

LIQUORS, TOBACCO, RAISINS,

Currants, Rice, Soap, Candles, &c.,

Together with all articles required for FAMILY USE, and which having been

Bought for Cash,

will be *SOLD AS CHEAP* as at any other house in Town.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT GORDON.

Belleville, Nov. 18th, 1860. 43

CASH FOR EVERYBODY

WHO WISHES TO HAVE IT,

By Turning Surplus Stock into Money.

THE undersigned receives consignments for sale by Auction where the highest prices can be obtained.

All parties consigning goods may rely on *PROMPT SALES* and immediate returns.

T. F. NICHOLL,

Auctioneer & General Comm'n Merchant,
Peterborough, C. W.

N. B.—This Town is acknowledged by the commercial community to be the best in the Province for business.

Peterborough, C. W., Dec., 1860. 50

FOR SALE.

THE NORTH HALF of Lot 25, 8th Con. Hungerford. Apply to

G. BENJAMIN.

Belleville, 20th Jan. 1, 1859.

Plaster, Plaster.

400 BBLS. AMES & MERRIAM'S PLASTER, ground in November, KEPT DRY, WARRANTED PURE, for sale at Flint's Wharf.

CHAS. MARTIN.

Belleville, Feb. 27th, 1861. 6

MRS. PRATT

WISHES to say to the Ladies of Belleville and vicinity, that she is now prepared to do *STAMPING* for every description of Embroidery. A variety of Ladies under clothing and baby linen constantly on hand. Please call and examine, next door to the Market Inn.

Belleville, April 4th, 1861. 11

HEAD QUARTERS,

HASTINGS VILLAGE, MADOC.

THE subscriber begs to acquaint the travelling public that he has leased the premises formerly occupied by Mr. L. Moon, which he has thoroughly renovated, and trusts that by strict attention to business to share the public patronage. The Table and Bar will be furnished with the best the market can afford. Good Ostlers always in attendance.

WM. HUDGINS, Proprietor.

N. B.—He still continues his Baking and Butchering in connection with the above business.

Madoc, Feb. 13th, 1861. 4

The Scottish American Journal,

A FIRST CLASS WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

A DEEPLY interesting and humorous SCOTTISH TALE, entitled *Chapters from the life of James Tacket,* will be commenced in the *SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL,* for April 20. This tale is one of the most humorous and entertaining ever published, and will be especially appreciated by SCOTTISH READERS.

In the same number will appear an admirable lecture, delivered in Exeter Hall, London, by the Rev. W. Landels, on THE SCOTTISH COVENANTERS.

The Scottish American Journal has been pronounced one of the most readable papers published on the American continent

The breadth and variety of its news, the ability of its editorials, and the general excellence of its contents, have made it one of the most popular and widely read journals circulated in the United States and British Provinces.

Specimen copies sent gratis.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One copy for one year............	$ 2 50
Five copies..........................	10 00
Twelve copies......................	20 00
Twenty-five copies...............	40 00

Single copies five cents.

Address A. M. STEWART & Co., No. 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

"MONTREAL WITNESS."

The *MONTREAL WITNESS* is non sectarian in religion, and free from party politics. It spares no pains to keep up with the news of the day, and is a reliable commercial record. It also devotes much space to literature suitable for family reading, and altogether is designed to be equally interesting to young and old of both sexes. The Minister, the Merchant, the Farmer, and the Family, will, it is hoped, find it alike interesting. Of this paper three editions are published:—

The *DAILY WITNESS,* containing 4 pages, is published every afternoon, and sent by the evening mails at $3 per annum. The city is supplied by news-venders.

The *MONTREAL WITNESS,* containing 8 pages, is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and sent by the early morning mails at $2 per annum. When sent by carriers in the city, the price is $3.

The *WEEKLY WITNESS,* containing 12 pages, is published every Thursday morning, and sent by mail at $1,50c. per annum.

In all the above editions the price is uniform—*Payable in Advance*—and the paper stops when the subscription expires, unless renewed.

The postage is payable by each subscriber, quarterly in advance, at his own Post-Office, at the rate of half-a-cent each number.

For all Subscribers out of Canada, half-a-cent a Number is to be remitted with, and in addition to, the Subscription price.

All Subscriptions and Communications to be addressed to

JOHN DOUGALL,
PROPRIETOR "WITNESS."
MONTREAL.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

ARE unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, *Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs.* They have no taste of medicine and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in TEN MINUTES.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan." Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally. JOB MOSES sole proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by M. Sawyer R. Holden and E. Chandler, Belleville, A. D. C. Hawley Trenton, and all medicine dealers. 19-1y

"THE LEADER," "THE PATRIOT," AND "News of the Week."

THE favor with which the *Leader* has been received by the Public may be judged by the fact that since its commencement, in July, 1852, it has steadily increased in circulation until, in its various Editions, it has SEVERAL THOUSAND more subscribers than any other paper in Canada. Every exertion is being used to make it more and more indispensible for every family in the Province.

THE DAILY LEADER

Is published every morning, in time for the early Trains, at SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance. It is a large sheet, and contains the earliest and most reliable intelligence that can be obtained from every part of the world.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY LEADER

Is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at THREE DOLLARS a year, in advance. It contains all the reading matter of the *Daily Leader;* and for parties who do not reside near enough to a Post Office to call every day, this paper will supply them with all the intelligence they could receive from a Daily.

THE WEEKLY LEADER

Is published every Friday, and the "THE PATRIOT" and the "NEWS OF THE WEEK" are published every Wednesday, at the rate of ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance. These papers are printed on a large sheet, and contain the most important part of the reading matter of the *Daily Leader.* Market Reports are particularly attended to in them. These are the CHEAPEST PAPERS in the Provinces.

One dollar a year is added to each Edition when not paid in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large circulation of the *Leader* makes it the very best medium of publishing notices of any kind.

Rates—For Daily—Four pence a line, for first insertion, and one penny each subsequent insertion—For Weeklies—six pence a line for each insertion.

To Printers.

PRINTING INKS FOR SALE!!

JUST received from the manufacturer, News, Job, and Card Inks, of the following Colors and Prices:

News Ink, from 20 to 25 cents per lb. 25 lb Kegs.

Book Ink from 40 cents to	$1,00	per lb.
Card "	2,00	"
Red "	2,00	"
Pale Red	1,00	"
Light Red	0,50	"
Dark Blue	2,00	"
Pale Blue	1,00	"
Light Blue	0,75	"
Gold Size	2,00	"

All Orders sent to "THE INTELLIGENCER" Office, will receive prompt attention.

The money must accompany each order.

The Intelligencer.

AND BELLEVILLE AND HASTINGS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNINGS, CORNER FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 27. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA WEST, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1861. NUMBER 27.

The Intelligencer,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
CORNER OF FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS,
Belleville, C. W.
M. BOWELL, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Two Dollars and half per annum, when delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until after the close of the year, Fify Cents will be added to each year's subscription.

No Paper discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, first insertion,.....	0 50
Each subsequent insertion,..............	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion,.........	0 70
Each subsequent insertion,............	0 16
Above ten lines, (per line) first insertion,	0 07
Each subsequent insertion per line,....	0 02

A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered by 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, to ensure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER," Office, is being constantly renewed, and large additions of every variety and style of Type, added, which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices, such as—

RAILROAD BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,
HAND BILLS,
INVITATIONS,
LAW BLANKS,
CONCERT BILLS,
POSTING BILLS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
CHEQUE BOOKS,
BLANK NOTES,
STEAMBOAT BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
FUNERAL CARDS,
BILL HEADINGS,
SHOW BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
STAGE BILLS,
BLANKS, &C.,
BILL BOOKS,
LABELS,

With every other description of Job Work.

☞ All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be PRE-PAID, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Business Directory.

DR. E. A. BURNS,

ECLECTIC Physician and Surgeon. Office and Residence in Dr. Coleman's Block, between Grant's Hotel and Patterson's Foundry, Front Street, Belleville. 15-3m

Licentiate of Medicine,
Member
R. C. of Surgeons,
London.

M. D.
Graduate of McGill
University,
Montreal.

P. S.—A vacancy for one or two students.
Belleville, July 7th, 1860. 36

T. E. POMEROY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucher, and Coroner, for the County of Hastings.
☞ Residence—Tweed, Hungerford.

DR. B. S. WILLSON,

PHYSICIAN, & SURGEON. Residence, Roslin.

A. A. YEOMANS, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Hastings Village, Madoc. Office next door to Wright's Grocery Store. 34

N. J. BIRD, M. D.,

GRADUATE of the University of Queen's College, Kingston.
RESIDENCE—Roslin. 19v26.

W. W. ELMER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & ACCOUCHEUR.
RESIDENCE, Hastings Village, Madoc. 25n51

ROSS & BELL,

BARRISTERS, &c. &c., have removed their Law Offices to Mr. Nosworthy's building, on the corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, and directly opposite the Post Office and Dafoe House. 19

MESSRS. INNES & MACLEOD,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Architects, and Land and General Agents.
Office—Dafoe House Building, Belleville.
ROBERT L. INNES. HENRY A. F. MACLEOD.

DEAN & DIAMOND,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNIES-AT-LAW, &c., &c., Office, Bridge Street, opposite the Post Office, Belleville.
W. W. DEAN. 48 A. DIAMOND.

WM. HAMILTON PONTON,

(Registrar of the County of Hastings.)
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Belleville, C. W.
Nov. 8, 1859.

T. A. LAZIER,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office, Bridge-Street, next door to the Empire Hotel, Belleville, C. W. 49

REMOVAL.

MR. GEORGE E. HENDERSON has REMOVED his Law Office to his new Buildings, opposite the Upper Bridge.
August 17th, 1869. 30

JONATHAN SISSON,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, and Notary Public.
OFFICE—[illegible]Ham's Buildings, over Glass' Store.
Belleville, April 19th, 1856. v24-n13

WALTER FINDLAY,

LAW AGENT, Notary Public & Conveyancer, Division Court business punctually attended to and Title Deeds examined.
CHAMBERS—Hastings Village, Madoc.
Madoc, Aug. 6th, 1858. v21-n28

A. R. DOUGALL,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
OFFICE—Over Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville. 42

C. L. COLEMAN,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville.
OFFICE—On the West side of Front Street, and opposite Apothecaries Hall.

THOMAS WILLS,

COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent.
OFFICE—In the new Brick Building on the [illegible]rt House Grounds.

GILLESPIE & CO.,

[illegible]OLESALE GROCERS, Commission merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, Belleville.

WILLIAM MOORMAN

[illegible]onstantly on hand FRESH BURNED [illegible] at his Kiln, about half a mile north [illegible] Station, Belleville. 16

Business Directory.

CHARLES FRANCIS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Trenton, C. W. 19

MORGAN JELLETT, JR.,

SOLICITOR, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, Agent for the following first-class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"LIVERPOOL AND LONDON," "BRITTANNIA," AND "CANADA," Stirling, C. W. 6

GEORGE NEILSON,

DEALER in Printing and Wrapping Papers. All orders for Paper from the Moira Paper Mill to be addressed to him. Agents in Belleville, Messrs. J. & W. Sutherland, Front Street.

J. & T. TODD,

BUILDERS. Residence, West Belleville. Stone and Brick Work done on reasonable terms. Stone, Brick and Plastering Work, Excavations, &c., measured.
Building Stone constantly on hand for sale.

J. A. PHIPPEN.

SOAP & CANDLE manufacturer. Opposite Weese's Hotel, Front Street Belleville. 22-15

HIDES, HIDES.

HIGHEST price in Cash paid for Hides and Sheep skins, by
22-15. J. A. PHIPPEN.

GEORGE KELLY,

BUILDER, West Belleville. Contracts for Masonry, Plastering, Plain and Ornamental, taken on the most advantageous terms. All orders faithfully attended to, Cut Stone furnished per order. 13-1y.

C. FONES,

ARCHITECT and Builder. All orders with which he may be favoured in the above business, will be punctually attended to. References given if required.
SHOP in the rear of Blacklock's Grocery Store, Front Street, Belleville. 12

JAMES GEEN,

UNDERTAKER, keeps constantly on hand Coffins, and is prepared to attend to all calls in his line. A hearse furnished when required.
RESIDENCE—In the Masonic Hall, John Street Belleville. v25n7.

CHARLES MARTIN,

WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant, Flint's Wharf. Salt, Plaster, Coal, Water Lime, Cement, &c., constantly on hand for sale.
Belleville, April 11th, 1860. 12

R. ELVINS,

GROCER and Provision Dealer, keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries and Provisions, at the old stand, Front Street, Belleville.
July 24th, 1860. 27-tf

STEVENS HOUSE,

[illegible]NT STREET BELLEVILLE. This House [illegible]

MADOC HOTEL,

SIMON McKENZIE, Proprietor, east side of Madawaska Street, in the Village of Hastings, C. W. Careful hostlers always in attendance. Good yards and stabling. 19

WELLINGTON HOUSE,

FRONT STREET,..............BELLEVILLE.

THIS HOUSE still maintains the reputation of being second to none in this part of the Province. The most commodious Stables, Driving Houses, and enclosed yard, and attentive hostlers.
F. PAPINEAU,
Proprietor.
Belleville, Aug. 13th, 1860. 30

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER, SILVERSMITH,
AND JEWELLER,

AND Dealer in all kinds of English and American Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, opposite Holton's Dry Good Store, Front Street, Belleville.

☞ The highest price paid for Old Gold and Silver. 13

HASTINGS HOUSE, MADOC,

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint the traveling public, that he has removed to his new and commodious premises, (formerly the "Franklin House") which he has enlarged, thoroughly renewed, and at great expense and labor made one of the most comfortable and convenient Hotels in the country.

New and extensive Stables, and a careful Hostler always in attendance.

Stage to Belleville leaves this house every morning at 8 o'clock.
LYMAN MOON,
Proprietor.
Madoc, Dec. 10, 1860. 47-tf.

PRINTERS' INK.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufacturer, Troy, a quantity of Printers' Ink, in 25lb kegs, at 20 and 25 cents per pound.

All orders promptly attended to.
M. BOWELL,
Intelligencer Office.
Belleville, May 16th, 1861.

CHARLES WILSON,
BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER,

BEGS leave to inform the public in Town and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in Belleville again, and hopes, by promptitude and attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

ALSO,—Clothes cleaned, renovated, and dyed. Shop one door South of R. Wallbridge's Grocery, Front Street.
Belleville, Nov. 18, 1858. 46-tf

Insurance Agencies.

INCORPORATED 1810 ! !
HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Comp'y.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS
$1,002,105.81,
With a successful business experience of more than Fifty Years.
T. C. ALLYN, *Sec'y.* H. HUNTINGTON, *Pres.*

POLICIES ISSUED AND RENEWED; LOSSES equitably adjusted and PAID IMMEDIATELY upon satisfactory proof, *in New York funds*, by the undersigned, the DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT.
ROBERT TANNAHILL,
11 Agent for Belleville and vicinity.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.

CAPITAL,.........£2,000,000 Sterling.

HAVING in connection with my Kingston Agency for the above well known Company also been appointed AGENT FOR BELLEVILLE and neighborhood, I beg to intimate that Applications for Risks for this section of the country will be received by MR. A. THOMSON, at the Office of the Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville.
DOUGLASS PRENTISS.

☞ N. B.—No charge for Policies made by this company.
Belleville, 22nd Sept., 1860. 36

LOANS UPON FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE CANADA AGENCY ASSOCIATION
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

HAVING NEGOTIATED LOANS TO the extent of $700,000, upon freehold property in Upper Canada, within eighteen months of commencing operations is preparto negotiate further loans, for sums varying from four hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars and upwards, upon improved Farms, for a term of five years, at eight per cent interest.

The Toronto Board having received a large amount

FOR IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT.

Are now able to make advances to a considerable extent upon approved farm properties without delay.

Parties who may be desirous to obtain loans through the Association, by applying to the undersigned will receive forms of application and all necessary information.
A. R. ROCHE, *Manager*,
Wellington street, near John street.
Toronto, October 1, 1860.

[illegible] America Assurance Company,
Oldest Chartered Canadian Office,
INCORPORATED 1833.

CAPITAL,........ $400,000.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Company, which is well known to be as safe, reliable and liberal, as any Insurance Company doing business in this Province, I beg to request the patronage of my friends and the public generally.
J. C. FRANCK.
Belleville, August 29th, 1860. 32-y1

Provincial Insurance Company
OF CANADA.

Fire and Marine.

Subscribed Capital, $ 1,986,000.
Paid up Capital.....$504,970,71.

PRESIDENT.......Hon. H. CAMERON.
VICE PRESIDENT...J. S. HOWARD, Esq.

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Hon. J. H. Cameron, J. S. Howard, Esq., Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P., Lewis Moffatt, Esq., John Cameron, Esq., M. P. P., W. L. Perrin, Esq., Geo. Duggan, Junr., Esq., Edward C. Jones, Esq., Hon. M. Cameron, M. P. P., Hon. George Crawford, R. P. Colton, Esquire.

Manager and Secretary:
JAMES SYDNEY CROCKER, ESQUIRE.
F. McCANNANY, *Agent.*
Belleville, June 1st, 1860. 19y1.

The Granite State
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
J. B. RAND & CO.,
FISHERVILLE, N. H.

THESE instruments are made by experienced workmen, of the best materials, with the full iron frame, in Rosewood cases, containing all the improvements of the day which constitute a good Piano Forte, and for brilliancy and richness of tone are unsurpassed by any now offered in the market.

☞ *Every Instrument fully warranted.*

For sale by E. HARRISON, Sole Agent for Belleville and vicinity, for these unrivalled instruments.
Belleville, July 23, 1860. 27-1y

WM. CLARK,
Merchant Tailor,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he still continues the business in all its branches, at his

OLD STAND, FRONT STREET,

opposite Fanning's Hotel.

☞ Paris, London and New York Fashions received regularly.

Orders punctually attended to, and garments of every description manufactured in the latest styles, and warranted to fit.
WM. CLARK.
Belleville, Feb. 10th, 1860. 3

TO MASONS AND THOSE INTENDING TO BUILD.

THE subscribers beg to state that they intend, during the ensuing Summer, manufacturing a quantity of

MACHINE AND STOCK BRICK.

and from the experience which they have both had in the business, together with other facilities which they are in possession of for the manufacture of the article, they feel confident of giving general satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.

YARD in rear of Read's Distillery.
W. A. FOSTER,
A. T. PETRIE.
Belleville, March 12th, 1861. 8

THE HAND UPON THE LATCH.

A YOUNG WIFE'S SONG.

My cottage home is filled with light
The long, summer day,
But, ah! I dearer love the night,
And hail the sinking ray.
For eve restores me on whose smile
Doth more than morning's match—
And life afresh seems dawning while
His hand is on the latch.

When autumn fields are thick with sheaves,
And shadows earlier fall,
And grapes grow purple 'neath the eaves,
Along our trellis'ed wall—
I dreaming sit—the sleepy bird
Faint twittering in the thatch—
To wake to joy when soft is heard
His hand upon the latch!

In the short winter afternoon
I threw my work aside.
And through the lattice while the moon
Shines mistly and wide.
On the dim upland plains I peer
In vain his form to catch,
I startle with delight and hear
His hand upon the latch!

Yes; I am his in storm and shine;
For me he toils all day;
And his true heart I know is mine,
Both near me and away.
And when he leaves our garden gate
At morn, his steps I watch—
Then patiently till eve await
His hand upon the latch.

Choice Reading.

THE RESULT OF A KIND ACTION.

In September, eighteen hundred and five, a poor young mechanic, just arrived from England, was wandering about New York in deep dejection; he was without money, without friends, and without work; and far from his native home, he knew not which way to turn, but passing along Nassau street, an open door encouraged him to enter. The proprietor was a very little man, indeed, perhaps five feet high, but he had a pleasant countenance and a large heart: for upon being asked by the homeless and penniless stranger if he could direct him to some respectable person who could board him until he could find employment, and thus obtain the means of payment; the storekeeper, pleased with the expression and demeanor of the eighteen-year-old boy, had in his heart to offer him the desired favor himself; but he had a wife, whom he knew to be a woman of rare worth, for she was prudent, self-denying, and humane. He might have known what would be her answer, for he had only to make the proposition in a way to indicate his own views, and it would have met with an instantaneous and cheerful acquiescence, unless from some almost insuperable reason. The young stranger was admitted into the family. But the yellow fever was raging in the city. In less than a week the poor lad was sticken with it, and—recovered, although he was at the point of death for watchfulness which only [illegible] by his act from [illegible] manity. Just a quarter of a century [illegible] this same man was applied to by Major Noah, of pleasant memories, who was then surveyor of the port of New York, to put together a machine in the Custom House, and take models of its various parts. This was done, and the mechanic conceived the idea of a similar article, which should excel anything of the kind for efficiency in the Old World or the New, and he succeeded. He died in eighteen hundred and thirty-three. His son succeeded him in business, and inheriting the inventive genius of his father, combined with rare business tact and indomitable energy, he has added improvement to improvement, until he has made the whole civilized world his debtor. There is not one of all its millions of families which does not every day derive great benefit therefrom. It carries light to every household; hour by hour is lifting the degraded and the fallen, and is aiding in the revolutionizing of all nations which exist by oppression, wrong-doing, and injustice.

But that machine, what is it? Fifty years ago one might have been purchased entire for a hundred or two dollars; a common dry goods box might have easily contained all its parts; but now, in its perfected state, it occupies a space of fifteen feet high and forty feet long; it is made of fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty parts, weighs fifty thousand pounds, and costs thirty thousand dollars. One of its belongings, not named above, is thirty thousand and sixty-three yards of tape. The penniless English lad was Robert Hoe. The Good Samaritans of Fulton street were Grant Thorburn and his wife. The machine is Hoe's ten cylinder printing-press, the largest ever made.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

The two things which conduce most to health and happiness are labor and abstinence. Spartan severities are not recommended; nor could they be conducive either of health or happiness; but that degree of labour which may be had without being oppressive, and that quantity of food which suffices to support nature without loading the stomach. But labour and abstinence are two things which mankind take most pains to avoid. Yet what can exercise a more healthy influence both upon the mind and body than these? And not only should a man be temperate in food, but moderate in all things. Moderation of disposition teaches us to restrain all the evil workings of the mind—to repress jealousies, envy, anger, malice, hatred, revenge, and all those baneful passions which have ruined the health and peace of thousands. It [illegible] us, too, to cultivate all the benev[illegible]ings of our nature, to moderat[illegible]sires—and above all, to do unto [illegible] we would they should do unto us. [illegible] means we shall secure peace and t[illegible] of mind, which are absolutely requis[illegible] the full enjoyment of all the faculties of [illegible] mind, and that thorough performance of a[illegible] the animal functions of the body without any impediment, pain or molestation. The mind, thus discharged from tumultuous passions, and the body from disorders, render existence a happiness to us, and life an object of desire, while the loss of these blessings implies the loss of everything pleasant and delectable. "To enjoy good health," said St. Evremond, a celebrated French philosopher, "Is better than to command the whole world. H[illegible]untain of every blessing; for [illegible] we could not relish the most [illegible], or enjoy the most desirable obj[illegible] health, we can neither be h[illegible] ourselves, nor useful—at least, not in a considerable degree—to our friends, or to society. Much, undoubtedly, depends on an original vigour of constitution. But, by a judicious attention to sundry particulars, health, in many cases, may be preserved, where it would otherwise be lost.

Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding. That civility is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

Provincial.

THE ORANGE ADDRESS.

We publish below the Address from the Orange Grand Lodge to the Queen, and which was most graciously received. No answer was given or expected; but the Address having been previously submitted to the British Cabinet, and its reception agreed on, constitutes as complete a recognition as could have been given by the most detailed reply.

TO THE QUEE[illegible] GRACIOUS MAJESTY.
May it please your Majesty:

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Orangemen of British America, in Grand Lodge assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty, with the most earnest ass[illegible]ces of our devoted attachment to your Majesty's person and Government.

We desire to assure your Majesty, that while your many private virtues have secured our warmest love and affection, your acknowledged and undoubted adherence to the hereditary principles of your Royal House, has [illegible]ened and confirmed our adherence to your Throne, and to express our be[illegible]hat it is to the happy prevalence [illegible]se principles, which we know are b[illegible]pon Eternal Truth, that that Throne [illegible]der the Divine blessing stood firm a[illegible]oved in a crisis which has shaken so many of the old dynasties of Europe to their foundations.

In common with all classes of your Majesty's subjects in British America, we hailed the pr[illegible] a visit from your Majesty to your North American Provinces with heartfelt satisfaction, and when we learned, w[illegible]row, that reasons of State would prevent the visit of your Majesty in person, we were prepared to welcome with equal loyalty and enthusiasm, the Representative whom you had so well and kindly chosen, your eldest son, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and we cannot express our regret in sufficiently strong ter[illegible]hat any Imperial policy which may have been applicable to another portion of your Majesty's dominions, should have been permitted to restrain the loyal and patriotic demonstrations with which we were prepared to receive the Prince in every part of Upper Canada.

We wish to inform your Majesty, that the Orange Association in British America is not merely an Irish Society, but that it numbers in its ranks upwards of one hundred thousand men, drawn from all classes and of various national origin, who have considered it not only wise but necessary in the circumstances of these countries to unite together for the defence and maintenance of [illegible], whose unity in the Canadas was mainly preserved in the years 1837 and 1838 against the efforts both of domestic traitors and foreign invaders, by the loyalty and devotion of the member of our Order.

We have felt ourselves called upon to crave the attention of your Majesty to the principles on which our Association is founded, and to the practical effects of those principles on the members of our Order, when the connexion of the Canadas with Great Britain, was in danger, because in the late progress of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in this country, we have been aggrieved, and our Loyal attachment to your Majesty and your Royal House impugned, through the course pursued towards us by your Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

There is no Law in British America against our organization, no Statute forbidding our processions, or forbidding the display of our banners and emblems [illegible] public streets and places of our land; and in the joy of the Canadian heart at the advent of the Prince of Wales, we were invited in various Municipalities, particularly in the Cities of Kingston and Toronto, by the citizens and the Municipal authorities, to unite in our organization as Orangemen, with the other inhabitants, in the processions and other demonstrations which were to take place, to do honor to His Royal Highness and to welcome his arrival among us.

We gladly responded to the invitation. In every part of Upper Canada, we prepared to receive the Prince right loyally as Orangemen, as a tribute of devotion alike to himself, and to himself as your eldest born and representative, when we heard, with indignant sorrow, that the advisers of His Royal Highness had expressed the determination, that he should not land at any point in Upper Canada, where there were processions of our Order, to receive and welcome him with flags and banners displayed and [illegible] in pursuance of such determination, His Royal Highness did not land at either Kingston or Belleville.

That there [illegible] desire on our part to claim [illegible] public recognition from His Royal Highness, or his advisers, was evinced by our willingness to withhold our Addresses of welcome, when we were informed that [illegible]ption might prove embarrassing, [illegible] claim that we had a perfect [illegible] dutiful subjects of your Majesty, [illegible] His Royal Highness attired in [illegible] and [illegible]ms of our Order, and [illegible] imperial policy should [illegible] advise to withdraw from any [illegible] country as a penalty for a display, which we [illegible] her directly nor indirectly a violation of law.

Upper Canada is essentially Protestant, as Lower Canada is predominantly Roman Catholic, but while processions of Roman Catholic Ecclesi[illegible] and exhibitions of Roman Catholic [illegible] and arches, were neither discount[illegible]d nor discouraged by the advisers of [illegible] Royal Highness in the Lower Province, although distasteful to the Protestant inhabitants there, and while His Royal [illegible]ess was advised to receive in State, in [illegible] Canada, Dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church attired in full Canonicals, and to visit in State there, exclusively Roman Catholic Institutions, the Heads of Important Protestant denominations being officially ignored, and invitations to visit Protestant Institutions curtly declined, the Protestant population of the Province were saddened and dismayed, contumely heaped upon our Protestant Association, for the display in Upper Canada of emblems and devices, made glorious in our History, as a Protestant Nation.

Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant to these Provinces, Constitutional Government, empowering the people to make their own Laws, and manage their own affairs, and we humbly submit to your Majesty, that no member of the Imperial Government, has authority to interfere with the course of those laws, to give instructions to the Municipal authorities, or interfere with their local arrangements, and that the Duke of Newcastle, by such interference, during the progress of His Royal Highness through Canada, has left a feeling of heart-burning and dissatisfaction, among the Protestant portion of your Majesty's Canadian subjects, instead of those warm feelings of happiness and content, that the visit of His Royal Highness would otherwise have engendered.

We humbly present this Address to your Majesty, that your Majesty may not be led to believe, that in the adherence of our brethren at Kingston and Belleville, to their colors and emblems, there was any want of that devoted attachment to your Majesty, and your Royal House, that is bound up with every frame work of our Institution,—our Hearts are as true to your Majesty, and our hands are ready to defend your Throne, as they have ever been, and through our Grand Master, whom we have deputed to present this our Address, we offer our heartfelt duty and service to your Majesty, and we humbly pray, that your Majesty may be so Divinely guided, that all our national evils, may under your auspices, be removed. That the memory of your Reign, may be rendered immortal, by the universal diffusion of Truth, and the spread of that Faith, of which you are the Defender. That virtue happiness and prosperity may be the portion of your people, and that after a felicitous career on Earth, a Crown of Glory effulgent and eternal may be your portion in Heaven.

(Signed) J. HILLYARD CAMERON,
Grand Master.
(Signed) ANDREW FLEMING,
Grand Secretary.

British and Foreign.

The Last Fight for the Championship.

(*From the London Times*)

It is, perhaps, no information even for those least acquainted with the dirty arena of the prize ring to be told that the champion's belt, for the possession of which Heenan and Sayers struggled with such cruel obstinacy, was eventually awarded to neither. The trophy was left open to public competion, though, as the belt appears as its possession entails some personal responsibility, in the way of having to fight all comers, no matter how many or how big, the number of candidates for the dangerous honor was, on the whole, decidedly limited. The first claimants were Hurst and Paddock. Hurst is the champion wrestler of Lancashire, a man of gigantic frame and almost superhuman strength, but perhaps the most unskilful boxer that ever entered the prize ring. In his contest with Paddock he was dreadfully punished, but almost by accident contrived at the close of the fight to hit his adversary one blow, and one blow from such a Goliah was quite sufficient, for Paddock was all but killed by it. Hurst therefore came into full possession of the turbulent honors of the belt, to which a boxer named Mace at once laid claim. Mace is a very small man, though possessed of wonderful strength and activity, almost a harder hitter than Sayers himself, and reputed to be the most scientific pugilist alive. Yet, even with these advantages, it seemed almost monstrous to suppose that he could contend for an instant with any chance of success against an adversary so overpowering [illegible] Hurst. Nevertheless, a match [illegible] for the championship, and yesterday it was brought to an issue on an island in the Medway, and resulted in Mace punishing his gigantic antagonist so fearfully that he may literally be said to have almost killed him without receiving a single blow in return.

The contrast between the two men as they entered the ring was even more startingly disproportionate than that between Heenan and Sayers. Hurst stood nearly six feet three inches in height, and weighed 16 stone, while his gigantic swarty chest and limbs, in which the muscles stood out in great folds and knots like bosses of bronze, made his figure look even larger and more formidable, if possible than it was in reality. In looking at his massive proportions, and the evidences of tremendious strength as the thews and sinews crep, and rolled with every movement, one felt a kind of fascinating terror, which changed to almost sickening apprehension for the fate of the man who had dared such a Colussus to a combat. Among ordinary men Mace would have seemed a terrible antagonist for any to cope with, but, dwarfed and almost overshadowed by the giant he had challenged, his venture seemed little short of sheer madness. His height is little over 5ft. 8in., his weight only ten stone and a half; as he prepared himself for the contest yesterday, there was an easy air of nonchalance about him which, coupled with his compact, fair frame and lithe and active figure, on which the small, but hard and well developed muscles, showed out in startling relief, made his venture appear less desperate than it was to those unacquainted with his skill and strength. Hurst, to his other advantages, added that of winning the choice of corners, and of course took that with his back to the sun, leaving its fierce rays full in the face of his antagonist. When at last, after shaking hands, the men stood alone in the centre of the ring, it seemed almost like conniving at murder to permit a contest between two men so disproportioned in size, height, strength and weight. Yet Mace, as he stood up almost in the shadow of his great assailant, seemed confident, though, of course, very cautious. Lightly Mace moved in and out, feinting and smiling, as, with a noiseless bound, like a cat, he sprang just out of distance of the ponderous arms that seemed only required to move to crush him. Gradually they grew nearer, the giant waiting for his chance, which the other now and then appeared to give him, though in reality, he ventured nothing. At last Mace carefully ventured in, and struck his opponent slightly three or four times in the face. They were only little blows but enough to show him that he could reach the slow, unwieldy boxer when he chose, and get out of all danger of return with perfect certainity. Apparently satisfied with this knowledge, Mace began the fight with a terrific blow, which completely closed Hurst's eye, and seemed to make his bulky frame tremble to his feet

Before the first round, which lasted nearly 12 minutes, was over, Hurst was half smothered in his own blood, and his face so gashed that, as far as appearances went, Mace might have been assaulting him with a razor. Still, as it was known that Hurst had to give but one blow to win the day, no one seemed inclined to back Mace, who might at any moment get a blow that would annihilate him. Yet the tremendous blow that seemed always impending never came. Hurst knew evidently nothing of boxing, and his antagonist therefore merely drew aside with the most perfect *sang froid* from the slow, awkward movements of the ponderous arms, delivering his own strokes full on the head and face of the giant with a force and rapidity that was terrible. In vain, like a blind Cyclops, Hurst threw his arms abroad, and strove to grasp, to strike, even to touch his lithe wiry foe—in vain he strove to hem him into a corner. Mace would simply inflict his tremendious blows full on the smashed face of his opponent, pass under his arm, and be gone, almost before the eye could follow his movements. Hurst was literally deluged with blood, which poured over his hugh figure in such streams that Mace himself was covered with it, and the clothes of Hurst's two seconds almost saturated.—Nothing showed the enormous strength of the man more than that he could sustain this fearful punishment and loss of blood with apparently little diminution of his colossal power. He still pursued Mace with unabated determination, but never once even touched him, while on the other hand, Mace's blows sounded loud all over the ring, till from a sharp crashing smash they gradually deadened down to a splashing sound like striking raw meat, that was sickening to hear. Nothing stopped the copious streams of blood that from all parts of Hurst's face, and the whole of this one-sided contest became disgusting and horrible beyond all description. After there had been ten rounds, and the fight had lasted three quarters of an hour, Hursts seconds and backers saw that his chance was hopeless, and urgently strove to make him discontinue. But, though now utterly blind, his features smashed out of all recognition almost as a human being, and reeling from his fearful loss of blood, the gory disfigured giant still tottered from his corner only to be sent staggering back by an antagonist that he seemed capable of annihilating. Mace now no longer fought [illegible] pleased, and even closed with the great wrestler and threw him heavily. It was all over. Hercules himself would have succumbed to such fearful blows, and the alarming hæmorrhage which followed them, and which now began to soak all the grass of the ring. Brettle, Hurst's chief backer, at last rushed into the arena, and insisted on his fighting no more, but the maimed giant seemd incapable of understanding his defeat from such a little man, and grouped and staggered out again. Blind and fainting it only required one or two more blows to finish the affair; but the infliction on the helpless heap of flesh was horrible and sickening beyond all description. His seconds and backers gave in for him without his knowledge, and kept Hurst in his corner until he gradually became almost insensible, and all the restorative arts of the ring were exhausted in efforts to keep him from fainting, which, in the absence of a surgeon, and in his then fast failing power, might have been a most serious affair. The spectacle which [illegible] Even the oldest champions [illegible] were agast at the fearful punishment inflicted in 50 minutes. Mace had not a single mark on him. The dockyard police were dispatched in a steamer from Chatham to prevent the fight, and arrived just as it was over—quite official that. It is a kind of set off to this revolting business to say that poor Hurst's comrades on both sides were most solicitous in their care of him after his defeat, and Mace went about among them and raised a subscription for him amounting to £35. Such facts, though undoubtedly praiseworthy, but poorly counterbalance the horrible nature of the whole contest. Yet pugilists think that in a few years the Ring will again glow with all the brutal magnificence of the days of the Regency. Revive the Ring! It would be easier to restore the Heptarchy.

American bluster towards England.

(*From the London Times, July 1st.*)

Lord John Russell's declaration that the vessels of the two belligerent Republics of America would not be allowed to bring prizes into British harbors, has been received in a characteristic manner by the Northern States. One would have thought that, after inveighing against us for weeks on the ground that we were about to share the piratical gains of the Southern privateers, the politicians of Washington and New York, when they found they were wholly in the wrong, and that the British Crown had made an extreme use of its prerogative to avoid all complicity with either party, would have the grace to own that their suspicions on this point were unjust, and that, though the Old Country might be unfriendly to the cause of the Union, it was not because she was tempted by the prospect of receiving stolen goods. But even this small measure of candor and generosity is not to be expected, it seems, from the American character. The people have been so long accustomed to decry others and to glorify themselves, the habit of interpreting every occurrence so as to feed their own jealousy and vanity is so inveterate, that even now, with their Constitution in ruins, with a hostile army within a few miles of their Capital, and with several millions of their former fellow citizens declaring their bitter hatred of the Union and the irresolution not to return to it—even now the Northerners cannot help boasting and exulting to one another at their imagined victory over England. It would be a provoking if it were not a pitiable spectacle. The ruling passion must indeed be strong when a community which is rent in sunder by internal animosities cannot even in the hour of agony forbear from vaunting how it has frightened the most powerful, the richest, the most united, and the best armed Empire on the globe. "There can be no doubt," says one authority, "that this effect (the issuing of the Proclamation) was produced partly by the despatch of Mr. Seward, warning the European Powers that our Government would hold no further diplomatic intercourse with them if they recognized the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy." This is the key note of a thousand themes. The continued hostility of England, the duplicity of the Cabinet, the persistence of Lord Palmeston and Lord John Russell in their "blackleg and Puritan policy," whatever that may mean, are taken for granted, and it is declared that the only way to frustrate our malevolent schemes is to convince us that the North is ready at any time to declare war against us, and that [illegible] privateers [illegible] from the seas, as they did in 1812. The latest newspapers are filled with ravings of this kind, which, it seems, are responded to by political men, and even by Ministers of State.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

These are the opinions which are now being expressed in every class of American society. To Englishmen they are are of little concern, so far as relates to the American estimate of our national prowess. Even with thousands of flatterers declaring that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell have been frightened by Mr. Seward, the American people are not likely to allow their self-esteem to hurry them into a causeless war with a fully armed European Power. But for the sake of the American character we must forget these absurd displays. The conduct of England justifies itself to every thinking man, and in a few weeks the present outcry against us will have passed away; but it will not be forgotten here that in the Americans we have to deal with a people who will ascribe every act whatever of our Government either to jealousy of their transcendant merits or fear of their superior strength.

The Yelverton Marriage Trial in Scotland.

(*From the London Times, June 15.*)

The process in the Court of Session relative to the question of a Scotch marriage does not promise to be speedily settled. Some time ago the Lord Ordinary remitted to Mr. Crichton, advocate, to take proof by commission in the case, and the proof for the pursuer (Miss Longworth, *alias* Mrs. Yelverton) has been reported by the commissioner, along with numerous appeals on both sides, as to the questions refused or allowed in the course of the proof. The Lord Ordinary (Andmilian) having heard counsel on three appeals, issued an "interlocutor" on Thursday disposing of them. There are only two points of importance involved in the appeals. His lordship has found that in respect it is alleged by the pursuer, as a ground of action, that marriage was constituted by cohabition and habit and repute, it is competent to prove what was the opinion formed at the time by the winesses having the opportunity of observing the conduct and conversation of parties in regard to the footing on which the pursuer and defender lived together. Accordingly, he dismisses the appeals for the defender against all evidence of that character, and the effect of the judgement, if sustained, will be to admit some important testimony for the pursuer. The other points affects the right of the pursuer herself to be examined. In an action of this kind, by the law of Scotland, the parties themselves cannot be admitted to the witness box, but the pursuer seeks to have her evidence received as to the loss of certain documents, with the view of being allowed to prove their contents by parole testimony. The Lord Ordinary holds that this application is without precedent or authority, and that the evidence is not admissible. His lordship remarks that his disposition in the case has been to admit evidence as fully and unreservedly as is consistent with the settled principles of the law, and in doubtful points to lean towards admission rather than exclusion. The necessary refusal of [illegible] serious disadvantage [illegible] suit. It is understood that the present interlocutor is to be reclaimed to the Inner House, and the taking of proof for the defender before the Commissioner is suspended till the reclaiming note is disposed of. Till all appeals taken in the course of proof are finally adjudicated the case will not be opened on its merits.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH AT NAPLES.

The possession, by the English residents at Naples, of the piece of land given them by Garibaldi, for a Protestant church, has, it seems, been confirmed. A correspondent says:—Many difficulties have been created here in Naples, which, to the honor of the central Government, were removed immediately that they were explained in Turin. On Wednesday, the 29th of May, an officer of engineers and an officer of artillery, together with the lawyer who drew up the deeds, met the churchwardens on the ground, and made it over to them for the objects above stated. This is the first instance of any public act in this country in favor of religious freedom, and it must never be forgotton that, though finally settled in the most handsome manner by the Central Government, it originated with Garibaldi, and was granted at the request of the subjects of a country which stand in the van of all nations as the supporters of religious freedom. Subscriptions are being made, and a considerable sum will be needed, as it is proposed to build a schoolhouse and one for the clergyman. The plan, however, appears to me to embrace too much. A communication has been received from Lord John Russell, to the effect that, if £300 a year can be guaranteed on the spot, the Government will contribute as much, on the condition that the church will be put under the Consular Act. A meeting of the residents is to be held on Monday to decide the question. The offer of the British Government is most liberal, as now that the legation has ceased to exist, the residents have no claim for assistance, and a refusal would be most ungrateful. There is a party here which desires to put the church under the protection of the Colonial Society, and the feelings of our zealous Christians are rather excited.

☞ The number of men enrolled for the Royal Navy Reserve exceeds 5,000, and by the end of the present month 500 more are to be enrolled.

☞ A correspondent in Euphemia, sends us a notice of a melancholy accident, causing the death of a Mr. Hemingway of that township, on the 3rd inst. Mr. Hemingway after hitching his oxen by a chain to a log about ten feet long, was in the act of starting them, when the log swung round and struck him, so as to break his leg and injure his spine. He only survived a short time.

☞ It is a fact that every male descendant and relative of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner" liable to military duty, is now in the Confederate army. The Baltimore *Republican* mentions fifteen of the family of Francis Scott Key who are now fighting the battles of the Southern Confederacy.

☞ As instances of the means adopted to pass contraband goods South, it is stated that three swords were recently found in a guitar box in the hands of a passenger on a boat from Cincinatti, and on the man's body several military sashes. Two ladies recently arrived at Nashville, having no less than thirty military sashes wrapped around their bodies beneath their dresses.

☞ United States Government agents are now at work in the great Atlantic seaports, inspecting vessels preparatory to chartering those which are suitable for the sea militia. With reasonable diligence we may expect to see a fleet of fifty steamers, brigs and schooners put to sea in two weeks for blockade service and the pursuit of privateers.—With such an auxiliary, we need not apprehend mischief from Jeff. Davis' letters of marque, nor give ourselves uneasiness about the blockade. But before a week is over, all the available steamers ought to be out, or we may wake up some fine morning to find out that the California treasure ship has been carried off by the Confederate buccaneers.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliamentary proceedings were devoid of interest.

[illegible] Herbert as Secretary of War, which has been reported, has certainly taken place, although it has not been officially announced. Sir G. C. Lewis is spoken of as his successor.

Mr. Cardwell takes the Home Secretaryship.

The Queen's cup, representing the championship in rifle shooting was finally disposed of at Wimbleton in favour of Mr. Joplin. The shooting was far in advance of that of last year.

Lord Palmerston had received the deputation relative to the slave trade. He stated that the rebuke he administered to the Spanish Government recently, had induced them to send off to the coast of Africa a number of cruisers. The United States were now doing more than they ever did before to suppress the slave trade.

The *Herald* gives as a rumour that Mr. Gregory, member of Parliament for the County of Galway had accepted the Lordship of the Treasury, vacated by Mr. Bagwell on account of the action on the Galway contract.

FRANCE.—It is reported that the new French Minister at Turin would be M. Benditti, who is said to have the strongest sympathy with the Italian cause.

The Bourse was firm and animated.—Rentes 67f. 85c.

SWITZERLAND.—Mr. Stamfeldt had been elected President of the Swiss Conference for 1862, and Dr. Terrell, Vice President.

ITALY.—M. Lamoriciere had declined to resume the command of the Pope's army.

M. Mazzini had published a manifesto, lamenting the present state of inaction, and asserting that Italy and Turin had lost during past six months, rather than gained ground, and calls on the Government to give a new impulse to the Garibaldi movement.

AUSTRIA.—The following is the reply given by the Emperor to the President of the Hungarian Diet, on the presentation of of the address:—

"I have observed with satisfaction the dutiful readiness with which the estates and representatives of Hungary have the desire, and lately express and entertain the hope, that the estates and representatives of the country will receive with the same spirit the reply which I am about to give to the Diet, solely for the interests of the country and for the general good of the people. I will give this my reply as soon as possible."

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds on the 10th were firm, and consols advanced ⅛d. In the discount market the demand was rather active at 5½ @ 5¾, but there were few transactions below the highest figure. Applications at the Bank were moderate.

The committee of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada has issued a second report. They recommend that some persons of skill and experience be forthwith sent to have temporarily the entire control of its affairs in Canada, and negotiate with the Canadian Government. Mr. Watkins, the prominent official, had been selected.

Mr. Ten Broeck emphatically contradicts the statement in *Bell's Life*, that he intends to sell his stud and retire from the turf. He has no such intention.

The Danish concession, *upon which* the projected North Atlantic [illegible] is to be [illegible] to lay cables.

The official report of the loss of the *Canadian* exonerates the captain and officers, but suggests that steamers do not go through the Straits of Belle Isle before the 20th of July.

Lord John Russell, in response to a deputation of Mexican bondholders, promised energetic measures against Mexico.

It is asserted that Prince Napoleon would probably visit America.

Napoleon, in a letter to the Minister of Marine suggests that France engage labourers in India for the French colonies, as the introduction of negroes into the colonies is prohibited after July, 1862.

The Mires case has been concluded, and judgment is to be given on the 11th.

The republican outbreak in Spain had been totally suppressed. Nearly all the leaders are in.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Halifax, July 23rd.

The *Arabia*, from Liverpool 13th, and Queenstown the 14th, arrived at four o'clock this afternoon.

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston denied the rumor that the English Minister at Vienna had recommended the Emperor of Austria not to receive the Address of the Hungarian Diet, unless it acknowledged his Sovereignty as King of Hungary.

Lord Elgin was spoken of as successor to Lord Herbert, as Secretary of War.

Baron D E. Videl, a well-known foreign nobleman, attempted to murder his son in the street in London. The latter was entitled to a large fortune on coming of age, which the Baron was unable to pay.

The new India loan of £4,000,000 was all taken above the premium, which was fixed at 98½.

Liverpool, July 13th.

Advices are favorable and market firm, but business is checked in consequence of the firmness of holders.

FRANCE—Paris Journals generally applaud the Emperor's letter relative to the introduction of free labor into the French colonies. The *Siecle* says:—Advancing process which leads to liberty against those which directly or indirectly favor slavery. It very clearly shows the sympathy of the French Government in the conflict now raging in the American Union. The journal *Lagironde*, of Bordeaux, had received a first warning. Prince Napoleon and his wife would sail from Lisbon on the 8th, for New York.

ITALY.—It is asserted that the Dutch Government has resolved to recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

Cardinal Vanicilla, Archbishop of Toosara it is said, is likely to succeed to the Papal Chair in case of the Pope's death.

DENMARK.—The army is to be placed on a peace footing.

RUSSIA.—The Commercial pressure continues. The National Bank has raised the rate of discount to 7 per cent. Orders have been given for the issue of small silver and copper money to a large amount. Gold is not obtainable.

TURKEY.—The Sultan has dismissed his seraglio and retains only one wife.

Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, July 14—It is reported that Gen. Cialdini has been appointed Lieutenant of the King at Naples.

The Calcutta and China mails have been received. Calcutta dates are to June 15.

Accounts from the famine districts have improved. Copious rains have fallen.

Auckland advices of May 11th report the natives preparing for new hostilities. An insurrection was anticipated.

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR,

A GREAT BATTLE.

THE FEDERAL TROOPS DEFEATED.

New York, July 22nd.

The *Times'* Washington despatch before the fight, says:—Our troops on Saturday night numbered 45,000, and Patterson's column is reported moving down the Winchester Road with 15,000 men and is expected to join to-day. 11,000 troops left Alexandria this morning, so that by to-night we shall have a superior force there; although this morning we stood 45,000 against 60,000.

Washington, 5.30 P. M., 21st July.

Official despatches now before the President, Scott, and Mansfield, corroborates previous accounts, say every battery of the enemy taken, including their guns, &c.—The fighting only ceased when the enemy retired to their Manassas lines.

From the World's despatch.

The enemy attempted, with an immense force, to turn our right flank, which came near being successful, when our large siege gun, a 32-pounder, opened fire, causing tremendous havoc on the enemy, and routing them.

The Members and Senators who came in, as well as civilians, vary in their estimates of killed from 2000 to 3000. The facts cannot yet be ascertained.

Washington, 22nd, *via* Philadelphia.

Our troops after taking three batteries and gaining a great victory were eventually repulsed and commenced a retreat on Washington.

The retreat was in good order, with the rear well carried by a good column. Our loss 2,500 to 3000. The fortifications around Washington are strongly reinforced by fresh troops.

Washington, 22nd. At the latest information was received from Centerville at 7:30, last night a series of events took place in the highest degree disastrous many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the remnant of the army and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington.

The carnage was heavy on both sides, and on ours is represented as frightful.

We were advancing and taking their masked batteries gradually but surely and driving them toward Manassas Junction when the enemy seemed to have been reinforced by Gen. Johnson, who is understood took command and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred and a re[illegible]

It is thought that Gen. McDowall undertook to make a stand at or about Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army become demoralized, and it was impossible to check them either at Centreville or Fairfax. Gen. McDowall intended to make another stand at Fairfax Court House, but our forces being in full retreat he could not accomplish this object. Beyond Fairfax Court House the retreat was kept up until the men reached their regular encampments a portion of whom returned to them, but a still larger portion coming inside the entrenchments.

A large number of the troops in their retreat fell on the wayside from exhaustion, and are scattered along the route, all the way from Fairfax Court House. The road from Bull's Run was strewed with knapsacks, arms, &c., some of our troops deliberately threw away their guns and appurtenances, the better to facilitate their travel. Gen. McDowall was in the rear of the retreat exerting himself to rally his men, but only with partial effect; the latter part of the army, it is said, made their retreat in order. His orders on the field did not at all times [illegible] force sent out against our troops, consisted, according to a prisoner's statement, of about 30,000 men, including a large number of cavalry; he further says, that owing to reinforcements from Richmond, Strasburg, and other points, the enemy's effective force was 90,000 men.

According to the statement of two of the Fire Zouaves, they have only about 200 men left from the slaughter, while the 69th, and other regiments, frightfully suffered in killed and wounded, the number cannot now be known. Sherman's, Carlisle's, and the West Point Battery were taken by the enemy and the light siege 12 pound rifled cannons. It is supposed that all the provision trains belonging to the United States were saved by being driven back, it is supposed here to day that Gen. Mansfield will take command of the fortifications on the other side of the river.

The troops are renewing the occupation of the fortifications and entrenchments on the line of the Potomac.

Col. Huntzelman was among the wounded. In addition to those reported yesterday, it is said that Col. Wilcox, the gallant commander of ——, was killed; also Capt. M. Cook a brother of Col. Cook of Ohio.

The City this morning is in the most intense excitement.

Waggons are continually arriving bringing the dead and wounded.

The feeling is awfully distressing.

Both telegraphic and steamboat communication with Alexandria is suspended today, to the public.

From the indications around, the business of repairing the commissariat and ordnance damages is in lively progress.

Boats are again running to Alexandria.

A Zouave drummer, who was taken by the rebels but escaped, reports that the secessionists have an immense number of prisoners in their hands. It is supposed that they were principally picked up on the way.

NEW YORK, July 23rd.

A spectator of the battle of Bull's Run says the single cause of panic was a charge by a large body of cavalry among the teamsters and straggling soldiers who were in the rear of our main forces between the Run and Centreville. When General McDowell found that his reserve was on the retreat, it was too late to counteract the mistake, and he then commanded the main body to fall back which it did quietly and in good order. The men, who had been fighting all day without food or water, were in a state of complete exhaustion. Another spectator, an Englishman, who was present at all the Crimean battles, says their fighting had been of the most splendid character. Such charges as the Fire Zouaves and the 69th Irish Regiment made, he had not seen at Inkermann or the Alma.

The following despatch from the seat of war has just been received by the Union Defence Committee of this city, dated

"WASHINGTON, July 22nd.

"In reply to telegram, will say, cheer on our friends to active exertions, that we may speedily retrieve our misfortune. We are making most vigorous efforts to concentrate a large and irresistible army at this point.—regiments are now arriving; the works on the south bank of the Potomac are being well managed; the capital is safe.

["Signed"]
"SIMEON CAMERON,
"Secretary of War."

(Commercial's Despatch.)

NEW YORK, July 23rd.

The Assistant Surgeon at Centreville hospital says that the killed and wounded will not exceed 600.

Centreville was occupied last night by the Virginia cavalry, and the scouts stretched to Fairfax. They were very industriously engaged in picking up knapsacks, canteens &c., on the road. No prospects of the traitors advancing.

The Government is hourly receiving offers of regiments which are accepted. Misfortune has no disheartening effect.

Eighteen cannon were lost in the retreat.

BALTIMORE, July 23rd.

A gentleman from the Valley of Virginia says that General Johnsen left Winchester on Thursday at noon, and reached Manassas during the battle, 20,000 strong.

It was confidently reported at Winchester that General Johnson was killed. It is also rumoured, but not certain, that General Jackson was killed.

Messengers sent from Manassas, represent the army as in a starving condition, and all the produce in the neighbourhood is being seized and sent down. The suffering at Winchester was very great.

George P. Putnam, of New York, slept at Fairfax on Sunday night, and in the morning walked to Alexandria with 150 army waggons. The main body of the army was then resting at Centreville.

Cairo, Ill., July 23.

The rebels are rapidly organizing opposite here in Kentucky, and it is currently reported that Walker with 2,000 men are reported within seven miles of Bloomfield, Mo. He has no field pieces, and his men are poorly armed.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

It is now well ascertained that the killed will fall short of 1,000. The rebels did follow our retreating forces after they passed Bull's Run. Col. Einstein, of the Pa. 26th regiment returned to the battle field about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, and brought off six pieces of artillery which he delivered to the commanding officers on the Potomac yesterday evening. He reports the field was clear and not an enemy in sight.

The President and Secretary of War are vigorously at work reorganizing a powerful army. Within the last 24 hours over 6,000 men with a number of batteries of artillery have been accepted. A number of regiments have arrived, and every day will bring immense reinforcements to the National Capitol. Ten new regiments will be in Baltimore by this evening. The response from every quarter has been most gratifying and truly patriotic.

Washington, July 24.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning says—two intelligent officers of Ellsworth's Zouaves arrived here last night, one of whom left Centreville at 4 p. m., and the other Fairfax Court House at 12 o'clock noon, report that up to that time at their respective points no secession troops had appeared.

Affairs wore a more cheerful aspect today.

Fresh troops are constantly arriving.

Major Bidwell of the 1st Mich., assumed command [illegible] He states that 30 or 40 will cover the killed and double the number of wounded in his regiment.

New Advertisements.

Theatre—Mr. J. C. Kelley.
Ladies' School—Miss C. Moore.
Stray Cow—Thos. Brooker.
To Let—George Orang.
New Vessel for sale—G. Laidlaw.

The Intelligencer.

FRIDAY MORNING [illegible]

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections are over, and we are now enabled to estimate the general result. The supporters of Mr. Macdonald's policy, (we speak of Upper Canada,) have succeeded against those who for four years factiously voted against them. When speaking of the people's judgment, we of course have reference to it when expressed of the leaders of parties; it has no reference to the tail or scales of the fish—it does not mean Burwell, Wright, Harcourt, White or Wallbridge. It means George Brown, who was the head and front of the Opposition, its soul, its body, its spirit, its master. That Mr. Mowat has succeeded in South Ontario, after his inglorious defeat at Kingston, has been in spite of his revolutionary and inconsistent votes, this peculiar constituency favours the rebellious views of the Chancery Lawyer. That Mr. Wilson is elected for the North Riding of York, after having been defeated in Toronto by Mr. Robinson, is due to the bargain and sale made by that gentleman when he entered political life, at which time he abandoned all his old proclivities, and at once embraced the revolutionary doctrines of the Opposition. He sold himself and principles to the Grits, and they in their turn sold the constituency to him, and indeed it was a boast made by Mr. Wilson's supporters in the Riding, that his consistent support for the past four years of liberal, if not anti-British principles, in which he was much superior even to his leader, entitled him to their consideration. That Mr. McDougall has succeeded in Oxford is due to his tact, and affinity of Rebel feeling with those who support him. In this contest he has put himself forward as a Grit, far in advance even of his defeated leader, the Hon. Geo. Brown. That so many of the rank and file of the Grits have been defeated is owing, in our opinion, to the personal position assumed by the pigmies towards the Upper Canada leader of the Government. Besides, their opponents were men of much personal interest, and in all other respects, good representatives for the places where they have been chosen.

For more than four years the excitable feelings of the people have been continuously and successfully excited by the Opposition press—to that degree that at the moment the contest commenced, some of the papers which had pretended to give the government countenance and for which they were receiving government support in return, hauled down the Union Jack, and hoisted the pirate flag, going in for plunder and pap. This town [illegible] a peculiar instance of this descrip[illegible]nal. The people generally are [illegible] fair play, they are proud of this [illegible] they don't want men to prowl about [illegible] night assassins, and murder each [illegible] characters. If they have ought [illegible] with them to come face to fa[illegible] each other; but the people wh[illegible] the scandal circulated by hirelings, [illegible] though they may be pettifoggers; a[illegible] have admired the open, manly, [illegible]manly conduct of the Attorney Ge[illegible] and his supporters, and have condemned such weathercocks as Sir Henry Smith, and those of the same class to be found nearer home. There is no doubt in our mind, that the people watch more closely and [illegible] the doings of Parliament, than [illegible] generally are apt to give them credit for, they did not think Mr. Macdonald had had fair play, and to rescue him from his unscrupulous opponents, and do him that justice which they denied him, the people have responded to his appeal, and have sent to Parliament a large majority to suppo[illegible]. His conduct is manly, straightforward, like the people's, and they back him. The conduct of most of his opponents is shuffling and insincere, and the people dis[illegible] them. And even those who have be[illegible] to go back, in the hopes that they [illegible] amend their conduct, have had their majorities so greatly reduced, that their success sits upon them more like defeat than triumph. Mr. Macdonald professes to be a Liberal Conservative; he acknowledges in his address that society is progressive, and he is therefore for adapting legislation to society. This, though a palpable fact, is, for a statesman, an admission of a most important truth.

To show that the people have sympathized with Mr. Macdonald, the [illegible] of the Representatives they have [illegible] to support him, are Liberal Conservatives, and it is clear, that the Government will lose no power by the present [illegible]. While a good element for an Op[illegible] is in the House, factionists have been [illegible]. Good wholesome Legislation will be secured, and the people will have much reason to rejoice over the result of the Elections which have taken place in 1861. We k[illegible] of no Election, at which so few pub[illegible] have been given, and we are delighted it is so. To pledge is to prejudge, and t[illegible] both the Constituency and the Memb[illegible] false position. The questions which have heretofore agitated the public mind are at rest; and there are no important questions upon which to rally hostile forces. The consequence is, legislation will be more clear, more matured, and more beneficial. Day by day the principles of m[illegible] and justice, in contrast with the principles of a tyrannical control over people's consciences, are acquiring an ascendancy over the public mind, and those who are now losing a few of their old friends from espousing them, will regain them with interest hereafter. Under all these views we see cause for congratulation, we see much which indicates improvement in our position and condition, and we feel delighted that the people have rendered such a verdict, as to leave no doubt as to their meaning. They intended to condemn the Clear Grits and [illegible] Candidate's majority from [illegible] while in the North, they have more than sustained the position of their old Member

NEVER SATISFIED

The *Chronicle* of Wednesday last, finds fault with *The Intelligencer*, for not having reported a case that came before the Mayor on Wednesday July, 17th, in f[illegible]. We did not do so out of consideration for the *gentleman* who defended the case, and the witnesses he produced. We might certainly have done more justice to the defendant's counsel, by saying, that the case was defended by A. Diamond Esq., ably counselled and assisted by Mr. Parker Mills, and the the same Parker Mills swore that he had a certain conversation between Rankin and Fleming, which Fleming swore positive did not take place, and a good deal more of very little interest to the general reader.

We must however, with every one who [illegible] to see the Administration of Justice kept free from political considerations deprecate the attempt made in the same article, to influence the decision of a Magistrate, for political purposes, while the case is under consideration, as it only tends to bring Justice down to the level of the rankest Democracy. It is not the first time that this same self-dubbed Barrister, has used his pen, to accomplish through the columns of the journal he edits, what his forensic eloquence, and lore, failed to do.

☞ Major Alexander Roberts Dunn has been gazetted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 100th regiment, vice De Rottenburg who has retired. The other appointments, consequent on Major Dunn's promotion, are Captain Robert Bethune Ingram to be Major by purchase, vice Dunn; Lieutenant Fowell Buxton Johnston to be Captain by purchase, vice Ingram; Ensign Arthur Taylor to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Johnston.

☞ The great fire in London broke out afresh on the 26th ult., in an [illegible] cellar, and could only be extinguished by drawing rubbish upon it. By an official calculation on the part of the fire offices, it appears that the value of the property destroyed, after allowing for salvage, amounts to [illegible] £1,500,000, and even this may be considerably reduced by the recovery of a larger quantity of salvage than is included in [illegible] circulation.

☞ The Montreal *Gazette* says:—Each mail from Europe brings us tidings of the advance made in the preparations for the great Exhibition of 1862. [illegible] industrial [illegible]rope is to be represented, all [illegible] Austria [illegible] the Cape, New Zealand [illegible] world with one distinguish[illegible]ption [illegible] Colonies of Britain are preparing for rivalry in the arts. That exception, we [illegible] not say, is Canada; and each day we hear in public places, wherever men of enterprise and public spirit meet, new lamentations over the neglect of our Government to make provision for the proper representation of the resources and industry of this country.

☞ The Louisville Journal states that fifty one prizes in all have been [illegible] by Southern privateers, whose a[illegible] value is computed to amount to $3[illegible]00.

☞ By a late census, it appears that there are some 900 inhabitants, permanent settlers, on the islands on the south shore of Lake Erie, mostly on the Putin-Bay, Kelley's, North and Middle Bass Islands. There is not a doctor, a lawyer, nor a preacher among them. As a consequence no person is sick, no one quarrels with his neighbor, and there is not a fanatic or a political philanthropist in the community. A more happy, healthy, and prosperous people cannot be found on the face of the earth.

Protestant Orphan's Home, Toronto.

Among the acknowledgements by the Rev. Dr. LETT, and Mr. ANDREW FLEMING, of donations towards the erection of the Protestant Orphan's Home, Toronto, as published in the *British Herald*, Toronto, we find, "Orange District No. 1, Belleville, per Bro. JOHN WHITE, District Master, $100." This is a very handsome donation, and speaks well for the liberality of the Orangemen of the District.

THE FIRST GREAT BATTLE.

The grand army of the United States, as the New York papers style the Federal forces, has at length met the enemy, and were compelled to retreat to their retrenchments near Washington. The particulars of the engagement will be found in another column.

There can be no doubt but the Government at Washington has underrated the strength of the secessionists, or they would not have commenced operations against a force said to number 90,000 men, concentrated at Manassas Junction, with about half that number. It may be possible that the authorities yielded to the insane demand of the New York Press, and have sent out their troops before they were prepared. Later accounts shew that the loss is not so serious as at first reported.

GEORGE BROWN'S PROTESTANTISM.

The *British Herald* in noticing a communication, asking why Orangemen should not support George Brown, says:—

"We cannot agree with the writer that the Brown party were avowedly working for Protestant ascendancy"—no Protestant—no Orangeman—can have any confidence in Mr. Brown's Protestantism—he first rode a high Protestant horse in a spirit that not many Protestants really approved—and then when it suited his purpose he made an alliance with Mr. McGee and his co-religionists under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy *which was consummated at Bishop Charbonnel's Palace*—and then sneered at the Orangemen;—what was his course in the Newcastle difficulty? it was not such as to shew that he was working for Protestant ascendancy? Surely not. He has done nothing to deserve, but everything to forfeit the confidence of Protestants.

The *Herald* might have added his support of the infamous Proscription Act, of the Lafontaine Government, and his seconding of Foley's motion in 1860, declaring it inexpedient to employ an Orangeman, as Crown Prosecutor in any of our Courts. Notwithstanding these facts, there are Orangemen who still support him, and his followers, and impertinently characterize, at the suggestion of outsiders, those who differ from them, as having deserted their principles. The time has not yet come, when Orangemen, as a body, will spaniel-like lick the hand that strikes them.

FIRES.

Early on Sunday morning, the 21st inst., the stone dwelling, woodshed and waggon house, belonging to Alexander McLaren, Esq., 3rd concession of Tyendinaga, was destroyed by fire. A large portion of the furniture, and nearly all the clothing and provisions were consumed. The loss is estimated at $2,000. Insured in the Prince Edward Mutual for $700. It is not known how the fire originated.

On Sunday night, the 14th inst., the waggon shop belonging to Mr. S. Keogh, on Front Street, and the dwelling adjoining, occupied by Mr. W. J. McNellis, were destroyed by fire. Mr. Keogh lost two car[illegible] the furniture in the dwelling was chiefly saved. The fire originated in the waggon shop, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

BOOK NOTICES.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for August has been received, and with its fashion plates, other engravings, and the reading matter of an instructive and interesting character, renders it one of the best Lady's Magazines on the Continent.

NOTES AND CORRECTIONS TO THE REPORT OF the Government Commission of Enquiry into the Condition and Management of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. By Walter Shanly, General Traffic Manager. Rowsell & Ellis, Toronto. 4to. pp. 32.

This is a Pamphlet, issued by WALTER SHANLY Esq., in reply to the Report of the Government Commission of enquiry into the affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway. From which it is evident that the Commissioners entered upon their task with a view to make out a case against the Grand Trunk, and in doing so have overstepped the mark. It is too much the desire of those who enter upon such a work as that intrusted to the Government Commissioners to make out such a case, as will satisfy the morbid appetite of those whose minds have been soured by the constant growling of interested parties, and to show their independence of those who appointed them. In this case it is quite evident that the Commissioner who undertook the task of criticising the management of the traffic Department, either did not base his calculations upon a correct data, or jealousy against a rival Railroad Manager, has warped his judgment. As many of our contemporaries have reviewed this work, we shall avail ourselves of the remarks of the *Quebec Chronicle*, with which we fully concur. The *Chronicle* says:—

"Mr. Shanly first attacks the Commissioners' remarks on engine mileage, and says their tabular statement is replete with radical errors. He tells us that in comparing the Grand Trunk with the New York Central Railroad, the number of engines belonging to the latter is under—that to the former over-estimated, thus assigning to the Grand Trunk engines a smaller mileage than they actually ran. He gives the true number of miles run, per annum, by each engine, at 17,055, whereas the Commissioners put it down at 11,550. This was in the year ending [illegible]une 20th, 1860. The Commissioner (says [illegible]) had before them the returns [illegible] December 31st, of that year, and if [illegible] chosen to use them they would [illegible] the mileage of each engine to [illegible] been 18,437; while in the same year the average mileage of engines on the Great Western Railway of Canada was 18,754, and on the Northern Railway 17,661. 'Thus,' he adds, 'it may be seen that the engines of the Grand Trunk, due allowance being made for the residua of a new road, cannot have been handled very badly after all.'

'Passing to the subject of loaded cars, Mr. Shanly asserts that the annual mileage of those of the Grand Trunk Railway Company is 4051 m[illegible] instead of 3753, as the Commissioners [illegible], and, having given his version of th[illegible] says 'let the Commissioners twis[illegible], if they dare.'

'Mr. Shanly [illegible]cuses the Commissioners of having examined ex parte witnesses, and of having relied on the testimony of 'one of themselves,' stating that in no one instance, where cases of mismanagement are cited, was he or any of his assistants or subordinates in the traffic department of the Grand Trunk Railway called on to explain!

'He denies the assertion that '20 car-loads of flour had been lying in the cars for weeks at Portland, while the ship had to go to sea without them;' and while he admits that three car-loads of grain went astray at Point St. Charles, he says it was excuseable, under the circumstances.'

'Mr. Shanly says the computations of the Commissioners as to the cost of carrying through freight are erroneous, and he asserts that there is a profit of 9¾ cents on each barrel of flour carried from Detroit to Boston instead of a loss, as the Commissioners make out, of 4½ cents.

'As to the charge that the business to Boston is encouraged, and that to Portland repressed, Mr. Shanly disposes of it by stating that 63,144 tons were sent to Portland last season, against 7,184 to Boston.'

'After noticing a variety of minor points, Mr. Shanly assures us that 'the gigantic patient (the Grand Trunk Railway) though undoubtedly sick is far from being in extremes; youth and a good constitution will work wonders for him yet, but meantime, his strength must not be brought too low by quack medicine and the low fare regimen so strongly advocated by the deciples of Mr. Chapman.'

'After reading Mr. Shanly's book, it is evident that Mr. Grant must do one of three things—reply to it—re-write portions of his own report as Government commissioner—or stand open to the charge of acting unfairly towards a brother railroad manager whose abilities the comunity have always respected, whose character every one esteems, and whose industry even those who wish to supplant him must recognise."

DRAMATIC TROUPE.

It will be seen by an advertisement, that a first class Theatrical company will perform in the Athenæum. The Kingston papers give very satisfactory notices of the talent of this company. The *Watertown News* noticing their performances says:—

"Mr. Forrest won new laurels last night. His personations of "Paul Pry" and the "Illustrious Stranger" could not be improved upon. There is no superior actor to Mr. Forrest in the country, in the line of comedy which he represents. This is the general judgment. To-night is the benefit of Miss Cushman, whose elocutionary power and style of acting are certainly of the "Star" order. There is a charming *abandon* in her manner and absence of dramatic constraint, very rare among the best actresses."

DROWNED.

We regret to learn that George L., son of Mr. John Mills, of Stirling, aged six years, was drowned on Wednesday last, in the flume of Baker's Mill. An inquest was held by George E Bull, Esq., but nothing was elicited farther than that the child had been seen during the morning near the flume, when it is supposed he fell in and was drowned. A verdict in accordance with those facts was rendered.

THE GLOBE ON ORANGEISM.

The *Globe* in commenting upon the course pursued by the Orangemen in the County of Peel at the late election, says: *"It is a Tory association, perhaps, but not Protestant!"* Orangemen may naturally ask, why this opinion? It is simply because the Orangemen of Peel thought proper to cast their votes for the HON. JOHN H. CAMERON,, their Grand Master, in preference to Mr. AIKINS, a Radical-Clear-Grit, who has persistently supported Brown in all his tortuous political windings.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Belleville, Tuesday, July, 23rd, 1861.

PRESENT—His Honor the Warden.

Messrs. Farley, D. Jones, Emo, Flint, H. Jones, Lake, Willson, Wood, Ketcheson, Linn, Cook, McEwen, and Gabourie.

D. Murphy, Esq., Reeve of Trenton, de[illegible] before the Council was the special By-Law for expending £5,000 in the repair of County Roads, to equalize the Assessment Rolls, levy the tax for the year, and to take into consideration what appropriations it well be advisable to make before the tax is imposed. He also called the attention of the Council to a contract which had been entered into for the building of the bridge in Marmora. His attention had been called to the state in which the contractor had left the bridge, and he must say, it was very bad indeed; but he did not desire to prejudice the Council, but allow Mr. Ranney (the contractor,) to make his own explanation. At the same time he declared that the Council should not permit so important a work to be left in such a state.

Mr. Ranney's excuse for not going on with the work, was that he would have to raise the piers, and if that were done during the high water, the probability was, that the piers would be carried away, and therefore he went and assisted his brother, who was in return to assist him, and if permitted to go on with the work by the Council, he would push it to completion as soon as possible.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of H. Corby and 186 others, asking to have the County Road changed from the third to the fourth concession line in the Townships of Thurlow and Tyendinaga. Also a petition from John Campbell and others, calling the attention of the Council to the state of the culvert across the main road near Roslin. Also, from John Thompson and others, asking for aid to repair the road leading from Shipman's Bridge to Lot No. 9, in the 2nd concession of Hungerford. Also from E. McKim and others, asking for a grant of $100 to assist in cutting down a hill in the 6th concession of Thurlow, near McKim's, which the petitioners declare is a "laborous hill."

Mr. Flint presented a number of petitions, containing, he said, some 400 signatures, against changing the County Road from the 3rd to the 4th concession of Thurlow and Tyendinaga. Also, a petition from Robert Barry and others, in favor of changing the line of the County Road laid out between the 1st and 2nd concession of Elzivir, changed to the 2nd and 3rd concession of Elzivir.

Mr. Emo presented a petition from Thos. T. Agar and others, asking for aid to put the Road between Huntingdon and Madoc in repair.

Mr. Hugh Jones presented a petition from Charles McDowell and others, praying for $100 to repair the road between Marmora and Belmont.

BY-LAW.

Mr. Cook gave notice that he would, on Wednesday, introduce a By-Law to establish a certain road in Rawdon as a County Road.

COUNTY ROADS.

The Warden stated that at the last meeting of the Council a committee had been appointed to let out the repairing of the roads by tender, they had entered into agreements, and called upon him to sign the contracts, but he found no authority had been given him by the Council to sign contracts, and therefore he declined doing so, and it would now be for themselves to say whether he should do so.

Mr. Willson said it was quite correct; the committee had entered into agreements for the repairing of the roads with Messrs. Vankleek and Lazier; but that Mr. Vankleek had given up his contract, and the committee then gave out his portion of the contract to Messrs. Farnham and Sutherland, whose offer they considered most advantageous to the County. He then moved a resolution, authorizing the Warden to sign the agreements entered into by the committee.

The Warden thought the motion premature. No action should be taken until the committee had presented a report.

Mr. Wood thought the committee had not power to give out contracts unless properly advertised. He was a member of the committee, but had been prevented from attendance on account of business, but he thought it strange that any agreement should be made with parties who had not even tendered, even if Vankleek had thrown up his contract. He would like to know what really had been done before voting.

Mr. Willson replied that the committee thought it better to give out the work than wait any longer, as they had been humbugged and bamboozled long enough. The committee had been repeatedly called together, and after taking the subject into consideration and making calculations, they found the tender of Messrs. Farnham and Sutherland the cheapest. True, they had not tendered for the whole road, but taking the tender for the part, and calculating for the whole, they considered it the best and cheapest.—Had they waited to advertise again, it would have put off the repairs till fall, and the state of the roads was such that they required immediate attention. He was confident the parties who had the contract would not make anything, as they have to do the culverts for $5 per mile, when the repairing of but one would cost at least $100.

Mr. Wood did not desire to find fault with the action of the committee, but thought Mr. Vankleek was entitled to more consideration than he had received. He had done a good deal of work for the county, and did it satisfactorily, and if he had made a miscalculation in this job it was no more than many other contractors had done before, therefore there should have been some little consideration for him.

Mr. Murphy thought that before discussing the question any farther, it would be better to have the report of the committee, which he understood would be presented tomorrow, when Mr. Appleby, the chairman, would be present.

The subject then dropped, and the Council adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

TOWN COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, July 24, 1861.

PRESENT.—His Worship the Mayor, and Messrs. LeVesconte, Brown, Rutherford, Holden, Coleman, and Clark.

A petition from Samuel J. Ward and 73 others, praying the Council not to enlarge the Market grounds, was read.

Letters of thanks from different Municipalities, acknowledging the receipt of the Hastings Directory, were received.

A letter was received from Rev. J. Vicars, Secretary of the Lindsay Relief Committee, enclosing subscription list.

The Wood Inspector reported that during the last quarter the fees amounted to $5.

The Committee on Market grounds, and the Street Committee, asked for further time to prepare their reports, which was granted.

Several accounts were passed, and the report of the Finance Committee recommending that a portion of the fines imposed on Mrs. McCormick and Samuel Stevens, be not collected, on condition that they take out a license at once, was adopted.

Mr. LeVesconte moved, seconded by Dr. Holden, That His Worship the Mayor be requested to call a public meeting of the inhabitants to express their sympathy with the inhabitants of Lindsay, on the late disastrous conflagration of that Town, and to take such steps as the meeting may deem advisable for assisting in the relief of the sufferers.—*Carried.*

The Council then adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

His Worship the Mayor presiding.

ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

The charge brought against James Rankin by Robert Kennedy, for using abusive language, which was laid over, was taken up. His Worship, after waiting some time, said he was in hopes that Mr. A. Diamond, who had appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Dougall who appeared for the plaintiff, would have been present to have heard his decision, and his reasons therefor. He decided that the charge was sustained by the By-Law, and the evidence sustained both the summons and the By-Law; the only question was whether the words used by the defendant would come under *the By-Law,* and [illegible] consideration, and to show that a law existed to prevent the use of abusive language, he would fine Mr. Rankin $1.00, which with the costs, amount to $1.85. In default three days in gaol.

Correspondence.

For the Intelligencer.

RAMBLINGS IN IRELAND.

[CONTINUED.]

The distance from Carrick to Boyle is about ten miles. Between the two towns, reposes very peacefully, the lovely *Lough Key.* Boyle lies at the head of this Lake.—In visiting *Lough Key,* I passed over the greater portion of *Rockingham*—the beautiful domain of Lord Lorton. The day devoted to this was a beautiful one; moreover I had company. The day's excursion was, somewhat in the form of a *Pic Nic.* It proved to be pleasant and novel, in a strange land, to find myself among those who, although recent acquaintances, could nevertheless be called friends. It was then, under unusual circumstances that I sought out the antiquities of the place; and admired the beauties of nature.

Lough Key is small, but it possesses one feature which adds a beauty to every other: I refer to the manner in which it is wooded. While the other lakes, at least those which I had seen, had banks which were somewhat wooded, none had been seen like this. The banks were literally adorned; and the lake was thus closed in by bright foliage. The lake has several islands; all of which are covered with trees equally beautiful. The glassy lake reflected the bright blue sky—all nature, in a word, seemed to have donned her brightest array. All of this burst upon us, as we emerged from amidst the tall and stately trees of the park which form a part of the domain. Standing out prominently was *Rock* or *Castle Island*; this we visited first. There is a Castle upon it; one part of which is quite old, I was told, had been occupied by the *M'Diarmids,* the old Kings of Connaught. We rowed around the lake, through an artificial channel, between two islands, and then landed upon *Trinity Island*; upon this island are the ruins of a Church, or Abbey. About this roofless, crumbling mass was something unique; there was a beauty, which was peculiar.—The island was covered everywhere with trees; among the ruins were large trees—uncultivated trees—trees whose roots were undermining the toppling walls; and forcing above ground the bones of the M'Diarmids—trees whose branches pressed and rested upon the moss-covered ruins. A deep shade was thus cast over the spot, and imparted to it an air of solemnity. There were the remains of the ruined altar, before which had been offered, no doubt, many a sincere prayer; and, no doubt, many a one whose "words flew up," while the "thoughts remained below;" forgetting that "words without thoughts, never to heaven go."—Also, there was a fine image of the Virgin Mary with the *child* in her arms—worn very much by the hand of time; but at the same time very distinct. Here and there were to be seen old and ill-defined graves; to one of which most particular attention was directed. It is known as the "*Lover's Grave.*" I there listened to and noted the following story:

"King M'Diarmid, whose Castle was upon the neighbouring island, had a daughter, lovely and accomplished, as were all of the daughters of the ancient Irish Kings, and as are all of the descendants thereof. This daughter had of course, a lover, and, as might be expected, the fact was unkown to the royal father, simply because the lovers feared, or knew that he would not favor the suit, upon a certain occasion, the King gave a grand feast; and to this festival the lover was invited: all went on harmoniously until the punch bowl, that ancient and jovial "institution" of Ireland, was introduced. Now, it was the invariable custom in those good old times, for each and every one, at the festive board, to drink in turn and in all sincerity, to the health of his lady love; and none but a coward would do otherwise. Very well when the turn came to the said lover, he gave the King's daughter; this so enraged the King, for he intended her for another, that he smote the persumptuous lover on the cheek, who could not resent it, and who left the King's table and Castle never to see the daughter more. This had such an effect upon the daughter that she soon pined and died. She was buried in a vault on Trinity Island; and the lover was accustomed lo[illegible] after, to swim nightly to this island and [illegible] weep and mourn despondingly. A[illegible]ast one day he was found dead upon her tomb. The father's heart now relented and he commanded, what he would not allow in life, that the two should be allowed to remain together. They were both buried in the same vault. And, there in the open grave, a few feet from the surface of the ground were seen the mouldering bones of, what was declared to be, the two lovers. As I was almost sneered at, for expressing a doubt that the bones, there seen, were really the bones of the lovers, I suppose I must say that it was all true.—Alas! such is the uncertainty of life; the fresh lips, from which came this simple, but characteristic Irish tale, but a few months after were sealed by death, and fresher bones are now mouldering, and crumbling with the mother earth.

The noble proprietor of the estate was away spending his Irish money *abroad* instead *of at home;* and I was permitted to examine his elegant mansion—to walk through the principal rooms. To one, who had enjoyed the opportunity of walking the halls, and suites of apartments of Hampton Court Palace, and more especially, of Windsor Castle, not to mention those in other parts of England, there was not very much to strike amazement; yet there was much that was interesting; while the site of the building, and the surrounding view was, in most respects, equal to any I had yet seen. The overseer of the estate was surprised and delighted to learn that I was a Canadian and, not unlike many others, seemed to examine, with much curiosity the specimen of the *genus homo* from Canada. He informed me that he had a brother living in Hamilton, C. W. and, of course, wanted to know if I knew him, and seemed somewhat surprised that I did not, at least had not seen him.

Boyle is a pleasant little place. The principal objects of interest are the Abbey and a bridge both equally old and remarkable, after briefly examining these and a pedestrian statue of William III., I proceed on my way to Sligo.

QUONDAM ROAMER.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Stirling County Grammar and Common School Examination.

Stirling, June 29th, 1861.

SIR.—The half-yearly Examination of the Stirling County Grammar and Common School was held on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th insts. I had the pleasure of attending both days, and of hearing the various classes in both Schools examined.

On Thursday the pupils of the Common School underwent a very creditable Examination, and reflected much credit on Mr. Hagarty, their Teacher. A class in Arithmetic, especially, elicited the praise of the visitors. This School numbering over 120 pupils, now occupies the position of "best Common School in the North Riding of the County of Hastings."

The Board of Trustees having entered into an engagement with S. D. Pope, Esq., B. A., about two months ago, as Principal of their School, an opportunity was afforded them and others of judging, what he had done during that period. Friday then, the 28th inst., finished one era in the history of the Grammar School of Stirling. The success which has attended that era is indeed very great. Though the School has been in operation for a very limited period, yet the pupils displayed proficiency in the numerous and varied branches in which they were examined. This [illegible] excellence is no [illegible] pieces, and did so with such [illegible] as to receive the hearty applause of the visitors. Several gentlemen addressed the pupils at the close; among whom were, Geo. E. Bull, Esq., Chairman of United Boards, Rev. Alex. Buchan, Dr. Boulter, Dr. English, and others, all of whom expressed their entire satisfaction with the progress the pupils had made, and complimented Mr. Pope on the success which had attended his labors.

The Head Master now read the names of the pupils who had gained prizes in the School, as follows:—

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

French and Hist. of Canada—Sarah Bull.
History of England—Mary Lyon.
Natural Philosophy—James Rogers.
Algebra—William Dennison.
Latin—William Kelso.
Junior French—Judson Lacey.
Grammar—Elizabeth Ackers.
Geography—James Parker,
Reading—Jane Judd.
Writing—Agnes Ackers.

COMMON SCHOOL.

English Grammar—Agnes Stewart.
Geography—Nechola Lacey.
Arithmetic—Charles Chard.
Physiology—Brinton Wolover.
Reading—Barbara Stewart.
Writing—Mary Bush.

The exercises of the day were brought to a close by the pupils rising and singing the National Anthem. I have, Sir, seldom spent two days more pleasantly than those referred to, and I hope I may oft enjoy the same privilege. I remain,

Mr. Editor,
yours, &c.,
PATERFAMILIAS.

For the Intelligencer.

TWELFTH OF JULY IN THOMASBURGH.

From the most remote ages it has been the practice of nations to celebrate those days which have been rendered famous for having secured important privileges and liberties, and in this same spirit, it was the pleasing privilege of the Orangemen of District No. 2, comprising Seven Lodges to meet at Thomasburgh, on Friday the 12th day of July, to celebrate the Battle of the Boyne; one of the most important battles to us, that has ever been recorded in History. The result of that day's struggle gave to the world civil and religious liberty, and these privileges are now enjoyed, not only by Orangemen but by all classes of the community where the British Flag is acknowledged. At two o'clock a.m., the village was all animation from the beating of the Drums and other music. At about 12 o'clock the various Lodges had arrived and were formed into procession by the District Master, brother John Graham, and marched to a beautiful Grove adjacent to the village. The Rev. Mr. Fleming preached to the assembled Brethren; his discourse was very interesting and instructive and well calculated to elevate the Orange Institution.—He was listened to with breathless attention. After the sermon three cheers were given for the Queen and three for the Royal Family, then the Lodges were marshalled in order to the village, where an excellent Dinner was prepared by T. Wiggins Esq., for all who wished to enjoy it. This over the people returned to their respective homes, all seeming well pleased with the day's exercise. It is pleasing to remark the perfect sobriety and good order that characterized the whole day's proceedings; may it always be so.

AN ORANGEMAN.

July 19th 1861.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Twelfth of July Celebration on the Hastings Road.

Township of Wollaston, Hastings
Road, July 13th, 1861.

WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER: I[illegible] you the following account of the

[illegible]

Orange Procession that has ever taken place in this Township:—

The Members of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 1094, which has been in existence but three months, assembled at their Lodge Room at an early hour to celebrate the anniversary of the 12th of July. The lodge was installed on the 4th of April last, and now consists of 20 members, who showed great spirit in the creditable manner in which they turned out for so young a society. Having been marshalled they proceeded to march four miles northward on the Hastings Road, preceded by their fife, drum and flag, headed by their Master, John Foster, Esq., and returning across Dew River, marched to the house of Brother Menzies, where an excellent dinner awaited them, after which a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Potter, Wesleyan Minister, to the Brethren of the Lodge and about fifty of the inhabitants of the Hastings Road, some of whom came a considerable distance to attend. After which the Brethren formed and returned to the Lodge Room, previous to entering which a circle was formed and three hearty cheers given for the Queen, Grand Master, &c.

The Brethren were all well dressed, and most of them wore handsome scarfs and rosettes, presenting a highly creditable appearance for so young a country as this, which, bear in mind, four years ago was totally uninhabited, and not a house within twenty miles of it. Things are, however, undergoing a rapid change, the woods are falling before the axe of sturdy and enterprising men, grist and saw mills are in the course of erection, and everything promises that ere long this Road will form an important and populous portion of Canada. I shall feel much obliged by your giving this a place in your extensively circulated journal. I remain, Worshipful Sir,

Yours, in Brotherhood,
ALFRED BARKER,
Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

§ § § § § §

Among the most important of modern Medical discoveries stands the *Canadian Pain Destroyer.*

As a *Family Medicine*, it is well and favorably known, relieving thousands from pains in the *Side, Back and Head, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites, &c. &c.* The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* has now been before the public for a length of time, and wherever used is well liked, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, where the *Directions* have been properly followed, but on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in the highest terms of its *Virtues and Magical effects.*

We speak from experience in this matter, having tested it *thoroughly* and therefore those who are suffering from any of the complaints for which it is recommended may depend upon its being a *Sovereign Remedy.*

The astonishing efficacy of the *Canadian Pain Destroyer*, in curing the disease for which it is recommended, and its wonderful success in subduing the torturing pains of *Rheumatism* and in relieving *Nervous Affections*, entitle it to, high rank in the list of remedies for these complaints. Orders are coming in from *Medicine Dealers*, in all parts of the Country for further supplies, and each testifying as to the *universal satisfaction* it gives.

The *Canadian Pain Destroyer* never fails to give *immediate* relief. All medicine dealers keep it. Physicians order and use it; and no family will be without it after once trying it. *Price only Twenty five cents per Bottle.*

All orders should be addressed to
NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Newcastle, C. W.

For sale by R. Holden & Co., E. Chandler and M. Sawyer, Belleville. A. D. C. Hawley, Trenton. H. Holden, Shannonville, and by all medicine dealers. 26-1y

STILL THEY COME.

Testimonials are coming from all quarters universally in favor of Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy, no Worm Medicine has met with such unprecedented success as this. Persons may say it is imagination [illegible] Price only 7½d sterling, 15 cents per package, or 2 shillings, 50 cents, for four packages—Sold by every Druggist and Medical Dealer in Europe and America.

None Genuine without the fac simile signature of H. F. McKenzie, M. D., Glasgow, on each wrapper. 11-3m

See advertisement in another column.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARK'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Job Moses, Rochester, sole proprietor.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents.

☞ Sold by M. Sawyer, R. Holden, & E. Chandler, Druggists, Belleville. v27 26-1y

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1787, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country: all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.*

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieves Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieves Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieves Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieves Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieves Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieves the above Complaints in Ten Minutes
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in his pocket,
No person will ever object to give for
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Twenty-Five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. For sale by R. Holden & Co., M. Sawyer and E. Chandler, Belleville. A. D. C. Hawley Trenton, H. Holden, Shannonville, and all medicine dealers. 26-1y

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Fall Wheat, ℔ 60 lbs.	4	0	@	4	6
Spring Wheat, ℔ 60 lbs.	3	6	@	3	9
Rye, ℔ 56 lbs.	2	0	@	2	0
Barley, ℔ 48 lbs.	2	0	@	2	0
Oats, ℔ 34 lbs.	1	0	@	0	0
Peas, ℔ 60 lbs.	2	3	@	2	6
Corn ℔ bushel	2	6	@	2	3
Buck Wheat, ℔ bushel	1	3	@	0	0
Flour, (Retail) ℔ bbl.	25	0	@	27	6
Flour, ℔ 100 lbs.	11	3	@	12	6
Potash, ℔ cwt.	26	3	@	0	0
Hay, ℔ ton	35	0	@	50	0
Potatoes, ℔ bushel,	0	0	@	0	0
Beef ℔ cwt.	20	0	@	25	0
Pork, ℔ cwt.	25	0	@	30	0
Eggs, ℔ doz.	0	5½	@	0	6½
Butter, ℔ lb.	0	6	@	0	7

BRIDGEWATER PRICES CURRENT.

	s.	D.		s.	D.
Fall Wheat,	5	0	to	5	6
Spring Wheat,	4	6	to	4	9
Rye,	2	3	to	0	0
Barley,	2	3	to	0	0
Peas,	2	4	to	0	0
Corn,	2	3	to	2	6
Buckwheat,	1	3	to	0	0
Oats,	1	0	to	0	0
Potash,	30	0	to	0	0

DIED.

At the residence, St. Foy Road, in the City of Quebec, on the 19th instant, WILLIAM HUTTON, ESQ., Secretary Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, aged 59 years.

The remains were brought to Belleville for interment, where the funeral took place on Monday last. A large number of persons followed the corpse to its last resting place, in the burying ground of the Church of England.

THEATRE
AT
THE ATHENEUM!
Belleville.

Acting Manager, - - Mr. J. C. KELLEY.
Stage Manager, - - Mr. W. S. FORREST.

ON MONDAY EVENING, July 29. will be presented,

THE STRANGER.

DANCING, ... LIZZY IRVING.

To conclude with the laughable farce entitled

FAMILY JARS.

Elevated Reserved Seats—Single Tickets, 50 cts. Children 25 cts. Pit 25 cts. No half price. Family Tickets admitting three, one dollar.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8¼ o'clock.

Ladies' School.

MISS C. MOORE'S School will be re-opened after the Summer Holidays, Monday Aug. 19th, 1861.

Terms, per Quarter, in advance.

July 22nd, 1861. 27-3m.

STRAY COW.

A LARGE RED COW, with drooping horns, short tail, and spotted with white on the flanks, is now in the possession of the undersigned. The owner is requested to prove property and take her away.

THOS. BROOKER.

No. 2 Toll Gate, Front Sidney Road, July 18th, 1861. 26 w2

TO LET!

THE ROUGH CAST HOUSE now occupied by Mr. George Crang, on William Street, Taylor's Hill. The House has four Bed-rooms, a Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen and Cellar. There is also a Wood shed and Garden. The Kitchen has a Cistern Pump, and a Well close to the door. Rent moderate. Possession given 1st September next.

Apply to GEORGE CRANG.

Belleville, July 22nd, 1861. 27

NEW VESSEL FOR SALE!

The Schooner "Charm,"

BUILT at Kingston in 1858. She has run two seasons, is well found, in good order, and a fast sailer. Draws only six feet loaded. She has been carrying wheat to Montreal all this season. Capacity nearly 5,000 bushels Terms easy on good security. The owner would be willing to trade the vessel for good beach and maple cordwood, delivered at any shipping point on the Welland Canal, Lake Ontario, or the River St. Lawrence, this side of Prescott.

For further particulars apply by letter, prepaid, to

[illegible] LAIDLAW.

TO COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS, IN THE SOUTH RIDING.

THE APPROPRIATION OF THE

LEGISLATIVE GRANT

FOR the Townships of THURLOW and SIDNEY, will take place at Mr. Rous's School-room, Henderson Buildings, Belleville, on SATURDAY, the 27th JULY, at 10 o'clock a. m., and for Tyendinaga, at the same place and same hour, on Saturday, AUGUST 3rd.

F. H. ROUS,
L. Supt. S. Hast.

Belleville, July 15th, 1861.

FOR THE NORTH RIDING, C. H.

Township of ELZIVER, at Bridgewater, on Monday, July 29th.
Township of HUNGERFORD, at Tweed School House, on Tuesday, July 30th.
Township of HUNTINGDON, at Ketcheson's S. H. Thursday, August 1st.
Township of MADOC & TUDOR, at S. H. No. 1, Saturday, August 3rd.
Township of RAWDON, at Stirling, on Monday, August 5th.
Township of MARMORA, at the village S. H., on Wednesday, August 7th.

GEORGE MOWAT.
L. Supt. N. H.

Huntingdon, July 15th, 1861. 26

CHANCERY SALE.

IN CHANCERY.

BETWEEN THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA,—*Plaintiffs,*

AND

FRANCIS McCONAGHY by Bill, and ROBERT READ, THOMAS D. FARLEY, TOBIAS BLEECKER, JOHN ROSS and PATRICK TURLEY, made parties in the Master's Office,—*Defendants.*

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THIS Honorable Court, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1860, and of a final order for sale bearing date the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1861, both made in this cause, there will be sold on the property hereinafter mentioned, in the Town of Belleville, by Mr. Michael Nulty, Auctioneer, with the approbation of James Alexander Henderson, Esquire Master of the said Court at Kingston,

On Friday, the 16th August next,

AT THE HOUR OF 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

The East half of Lot No. 39, on the East side of Pinnacle street, in the said Town of Belleville, containing one quarter of an acre of land more or less.

The purchaser shall, at the time of sale, pay down a deposit in the proportion of £10 for every £100 of his purchase money to the vendors or their Solicitors, and shall pay the remainder of the purchase money, with interest, on the twentieth day of August next, and upon such payment the purchaser shall be entitled to the conveyance, and to be let into possession of the property purchased. The purchaser at the time of such sale to sign an agreement for the completion of the purchase. The other conditions of the sale are the standing conditions of the Court.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be had gratis, at the chambers of the said Master, at the City of Kingston, at the law office of William Henry Wilkison, Esq. in the Village of Napanee, and also at the law office of Messrs. Ross & Bell, in the Town of Belleville.

Dated this 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

JAS. A. HENDERSON,
Master.

WM. H. WILKISON,
Plaintiff's Solicitor. 26

WANTED,

EMPLOYMENT by a young man in any Office or house of business. He will make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object for the first few months.

Address A. R. ASHTON,
Post Office, Belleville, C.W.

July 18th, 1861. 26

A GOOD THING.

DR. HOPE'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT, is well worth a trial, in any case of Piles, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Inflamed of Sore Eyes, Eruptions on the Skin, and in every case where an ointment is used. It will recommend itself after one trial.

Canada West Farmers' Mutual
AND STOCK
INSURANCE COMPANY!

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, C. W.,
President—H. J. LAWRY, *Barton.*
Vice President—T. STOCK, *Waterdown.*

HONORARY DIRECTORS:

ASA A. BURNHAM, Esq., Cobourg, County of Northumberland; JOHN HARVEY, Esq., County of Peterborough; JOHN GIBB, Esq., County of Victoria.

RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary & Treasurer.

JOSEPH R. WALTON, Travelling Agent for the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Hastings, Peterboro' and Victoria.

The C. W. F. M. & S. Insurance Co., was incorporated by special Act of the Parliament in the year 1851, solely for the purpose of meeting the wants of the Farmer by affording him protection against fire, at the lowest possible risk.

It is purely a Canadian Farmers' Association managed by Farmers, and has been eminently successful, having acquired great popularity from the good faith it has always kept with its members, and the liberality and promptness with which it has paid its claims.

It has issued over 12,000 policies since it has been in operation, covering $8,768,441 00, (nearly nine millions of dollars) and since that time paid losses to the extent of $42,459 00, and it exhibited at its last annual report, after providing for all its claims, available cash assets, (independently of its premium notes) to the amount of $12,662 64½.

An ample available cash surplus is a striking feature peculiar to this Company—and one which no other Mutual can boast of—and which secures to its members ample assurance that in case of loss they will receive their claims without delay.

Not an unsettled claim appears upon the Company's books.

Farmers will bear in mind a feature peculiar to this Company. It takes a large proportion, and in many cases the full amount in Cash, likely to be required for the three years's risk, down at once. The advantages of this system are obvious; the member being relieved from the probability of future assessment, is put to no trouble or annoyance thereby: he has paid his one per cent down, which in all likelihood is all that he will be called upon to pay: and should he unfortunately happen to be burnt out, he gets his claim settled at once, there being funds always on hand for the purpose.

Contrast this with the system adopted by other Mutuals, most of whom take nothing down, except what will cover expenses: the result is, that the member is liable to constant annoyance from assessments, annoyances which he must necessarily be put to, notwithstanding all that agents may have told him to the contrary—and should he happen to be burned out, he cannot get his money at once; an assessment has to be levied and collected first, the cost of which adds considerably to the expenses.

The above facts will surely tend to convince all seeking insurance, that the system adopted by the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company is the safest and best adapted to the requirements of the farmers, for whose sole benefit the Company was organized.

Before I conclude this short address, let [illegible] yourselves and your families to protect yourselves against the ruinous effects a fire causes, and be you ever so careful, accidents will happen, and that too in a most unaccountable way. But while you thus strive to protect yourself, see that it is really a protection; be careful that you insure in a Company that is both able and willing to pay its claims; satisfy yourself that it has been long enough in existence to have proved to the public that it can both do so and has done so. And when you are satisfied of that, insure at once without delay.—Of the stability of the Canada West Farmers' Company, I think I can give you ample evidence by referring you to the original report, and also to the following favorable opinions of the press:—

From the Toronto Globe.

"This Company confines its business exclusively to Farmers' Buildings, Country Schools, Churches, &c., and has been very successful. Its losses have been promptly paid, and its position is one which gives confidence."

From the Peterborough Review.

"We have received a copy of the report of the ninth annual meeting of the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company, for which we are indebted to the Agent, Mr. Walton. The number of insurances effected has been very great. Mr. Walton, the effective and obliging agent of the Company, heads the list, and receives special mention in the body of the report for his great activity. He took 427 risks during the year, 110 more than any other agent.

"We deem it right to mention that this company has no connection, direct or indirect, with the bogus concern that has recently failed at Brantford. It is a safe and well conducted institution; and farmers who insure their property in it act the part of wisdom."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Hesson, Feb. 19th, 1861.

To the Secretary of the Canada West Farmers' Mutual & Stock Insurance Company, Hamilton:

DEAR SIR:—In acknowledging the receipt of $1,349 15, being for payment of my claim for loss sustained by me on my building and furniture, in the Township of Etobicoke, on the 4th day of the present month, I beg you will express to the Directors, my obligations for their very prompt settlement of my claim. I see by reference to the conditions of my policy, that the Company is allowed three months to pay their claim in. The settlement thereof of this, in full, within fifteen days of the occurrence of the fire, is as gratifying to me as it is unexpected; and as the knowledge of it must serve to extend your business in this section, I beg you will publish this letter, which I hope will be of service. I shall, I can assure you, lose no opportunity of urging upon my neighbors the advantage they would derive by insuring with your agent of their county, Mr. Samuel Walton.

I am, dear sir,
Your obed't servant,
THOS. MUSSON.

Eldorado Mills,
Chinguacousy Township, May 9th, 1861.

To the Secretary of the Canada West Farmers' Mutual & Stock Insurance Company, Hamilton:

DEAR SIR:—In acknowledging the receipt of eight hundred dollars, being for payment in full of the amount insured in your Company on my barn, shed and contents, destroyed by fire on the night of the 23rd April, I beg you will express to the Directors my obligations for their prompt settlement of my claim within sixteen days of the occurrence of the fire, the necessary vouchers and affidavits respecting which being only laid before the Board yesterday.

It will afford me much pleasure to further your interest in this section; and I feel assured that the continued prompt action in settling all claims against you, must, at no distant date, secure to the Canada West Farmers' Insurance Company the principal farm insurance business in the Province.

I am, dear sir,
Your obt. servant,
G. W. SNURE.

NOTICE.

If asked what was the best medicine for cleansing the blood, and for billious complaints, Sick Headache, Costiveness, &c., we should say BRIGGS' INDIAN VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

In the Surrogate Court of the COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

TO AMOS GOULD, of the Village of Shannonville, in the County of Hastings, and to all others to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

TAKE NOTICE,

That in pursuance of an order made by William Smart, Esquire, Judge of the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings, bearing date the twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1861, you are hereby cited to be and appear before the said Judge in person, or by Attorney, at his Chambers, at the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, in said County, at twelve o'clock, noon, on

Thursday, the 1st Day of August,

in the year of our Lord, 1861, and then and there show cause, if any you have, why Ruth Gould, of the Township of Tyendinaga, widow of Adam Gould, should not be appointed guardian of Elizabeth Ann Gould, infant daughter of the late Adam Gould, the said Elizabeth Ann Gould being an infant of the age of nine years.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings, at Belleville, this 12th day of July, in the year our Lord 1861.

(Signed)
A. G. NORTHRUP.
Registrar said Court

26 2w

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN
AT QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS FARE FROM
Belleville to Quebec
AND BACK,
ONLY EIGHT DOLLARS

Tickets good for SEVEN DAYS, by any regular Train, now on sale at the Company's Ticket Offices.

☞ Exhibition of the Mammoth Ship begins on WEDNESDAY, JULY 17th.

(By order,)

July 10th, 1861. 25

EMPLOYMENT! $40 A MONTH!

AGENTS WANTED.

WE want an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to sell the Franklin Sewing Machine. To a limited number of Travelling Agents we will pay a salary of

$40 per month and all Expenses,

To local agents a commission of 30 per cent. on all sales.

Every machine is warranted to give universal satisfaction, and kept in repair six months. Recent improvements render this machine the cheapest and most popular in the market. For full particulars and a permanent business, address, with stamp for return letter,

HARRIS BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Franklin Sewing Machine Co.
25-3m Box 186 Boston, Mass.

THIS DAY
READY FOR INSPECTION
ANOTHER LOT OF
NEW CARPETS.

P. D. CONGER.

Belleville, April 26th, 1861.

SELECT SCHOOL.
CONDUCTED BY
F. H. ROUS,
LOCAL SUPERITENDENT OF C. Z.,
Asisted by Mrs. Rous,

WILL re-open after the Midsummer holidays on MONDAY, AUGUST 5th. Henderson's Buildings, June 24th, 1861. 23

FINNAN HADDIES.

Another case of SHARP'S CELEBRATED

Finnan Haddies,

JUST RECEIVED.

R. GORDON.

Belleville, Jan. 31st, 1861. 2

BARLEY FORKS.

THOSE persons indebted to me for the above article are requested to call and pay at MR. LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, Belleville, without any delay.

J. F. CARSCALLEN

Belleville, April 6th, 1861. 11-m

BELLEVILLE
FLOUR & FEED STORE,
Bridge Street.

FOR SALE,

FALL Wheat Pastry Flour, 50 lbs. bgs.
" " Bread " 50 lbs. "
High ground, sifted Bread Flour, 25 lbs. "
Spring Wheat Bread Flour, extra, 35 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Spring Wheat Bread Flour, extra, 50 lbs. "
Oat Meal, fresh gro'nd, 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Groats, 10 lbs. "
Pearl Barley, 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Pot Barley, 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. "

Ladies, try my Barley for PUDDINGS, you will find it far superior to Rice, *and cheaper.*

Barley Meal for Cakes, 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. bags.
Buck Wheat, high ground sifted Flour, 10 lbs. to 50 lbs. "
Split Peas, 10 lbs. "
Prepared Pea Meal, for Soup, 10 lbs. "
Sifted Corn Meal,
Beans, Peas, Corn, Buckwheat and Oats.

B. FLINT.

Belleville, Feb. 12th, 1861. 4

GARGLING OIL SUPER[illegible]

BRIGGS' BLACK OIL is acknow[illegible] used it, to be superior to Gargling [illegible] Medicine now before the Public for Spr[illegible] Galls, and all injuries to Horseflesh [illegible] beast.

Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all [illegible] Medicines.

WANTED,

A SMALL Detached House or Cottage, in a good locality, in Town, with a Garden and Outhouses. Apply, stating rent, dimensions, location, &c., to

H. I. M., Box 184, P. O.

Belleville, May 16th, 1861. 17

SAMUEL STOUTE,

Barber and Hair Dresser, Hastings Village, Township of Madoc,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Hastings and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in the above line, and hopes, by promptitude and attention, to secure a share of the public patronage. Clothes cleaned, Hair Dyed, Perfumes for sale, and Corn curers.

Hastings Village, Feb. 11th, 1861. 4

JUST RECEIVED AT THE
CANTON T STORE.

Tea and Coffee.
Fresh young Hyson Tea.
Souchong, do.
Oolong, do.
Congon, do.
Java and La Guayra Coffee.

Tbacoos.
5s, 7s, 10s, ½ lbs.

Fruits.
Raisins,
Currants,
Figs (Gasoons & Drams,)
Prunes and Dates.

Sugars.
Muscovada, Yellow Crushed.
A. Crushed, Dry Crushed, and Pulverized.

Liquors.
Brandies,
Wines,
Jamaica Rum,
Scotch Whiskey,
Holland Gin,
Booth's Old Tom,
Champagne,
Raspberry Vinegar,
Leslie's Bitters and Stoughton.

Rice, Barley, Oatmeal, Starch, Blue, Pepper, Mustard, Allspice, Saleratus, Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saltpetre, Washing Soda, Epsom Salts, S. S. Almonds, English Cheese, Brazil Hazel, Pea, and Peccan Nuts, Carraway Seeds, Corn Starch, Farina, Toilet Soap, and Assorted Sauces.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Canton Tea Store, Belleville, June 20th, 1861.

Just Received from JOSEPH BURNETT, & Co.,
TWO CASES EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING:—

Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, [illegible]
Peach, Almond, Ginger, Nectarine,
Cinnamon, Rose, Cloves, Nutmegs,

At the Canton TEA Store.

JAMES BLACKLOCK.

Belleville, June 20th, 1861.

G. S. TICKELL
HAS THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF
CABINET WARE IN BELLEVILLE,
CONSISTING OF

DRAWING, DINING AND PARLOR, BED-ROOM FURNITURE

ALL articles made of WELL SEASONED LUMBER, and of the BEST WORKMANSHIP, thereby insuring public confidence. TABLES, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, MATTRASSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., of the LATEST STYLES, which will be sold at the LOWEST remunerating prices.

Persons about to Paper their houses would do well to examine his

SPRING STOCK OF ROOM PAPER,

JUST ARRIVED, which for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY is not surpassed.

☞ Funerals Furnished. A Hearse supplied when required. ☜

Remember the stand, Front Street, Belleville.

March 27th, 1861. 10 G. S. TICKELL.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS

WM. BULLEN,
Wholesale & Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in
BOOTS & SHOES,
Opposite N. Jones' Store,
Front Street, Belleville.

SHOES

W. H. Bullen

HAS REMOVED his Boot and Shoe Store [illegible] McArthur, as a Saddle and Harness Maker's Shop, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE JONES' DRY GOOD STORE, FRONT STREET, where he has opened out and offers for sale a large and well selected stock of

Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls', and Children's, Ware
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All having been selected by himself in the BEST MARKETS, parties purchasing may rely upon obtaining a GOOD ARTICLE, and as *CHEAP* as can be bought in any shop in the Province.

☞ He also *MANUFACTURES ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES TO ORDER.* Having the best of workmen, he can WARRANT all goods manufactured at his shop. ☞ Call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere.

W. H. BULLEN.

Belleville, April 16th, 1861. 13

SEAMLESS COATS
PANTS, HATS, & CAPS.
THE LATEST STYLES OF
SILK, PLAIN, FUR & WOOL FELT
HATS
IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,
JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE CHEAP, BY
11 GEO. H. HAYMES.

IN TOWN AT LAST.
M. SAWYER
HAS REMOVED HIS
DRUG STORE
TO
Mr. Wallbridge's New Brick Buildings,

Nearly OPPOSITE PAPINEAU'S HOTEL where the business will be conducted by

M. SAWYER & Co.

Belleville, June 10th, 1861. 21

BULLEN'S
NEW PAIL FACTORY.
WEST BELLEVILLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public generally that he has fitted up with the latest and most improved Machinery Coleman's old Saw Mill, as a Pail Factory, and is now manufacturing

Pails, Wash Tubs, Wash Boards, Butter Tubs, Measures and Sap

BUCKETS of a superior quality.

☞ Don't forget the Factory, a short distance below the Upper Bridge.

JOSEPH BULLEN.

Belleville, Jan. 3, 1860. 50–tf.

G. A. BROWN'S
CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to the people of Belleville and surrounding Country, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the past ten years, begs to say that he has recently built a

NEW SHOP

near the upper Bridge, Front Street, where he will keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order, all kinds of

Carriages, Buggies, Phætons, &c.,

which will compete with any Establishment in Canada. He has none in his employment but first-class Mechanics, and having been at great expense in getting a large quantity of second growth lumber for manufacturing Carriages, he will be enabled to compete with anything manufactured in the United States. Call and see.

G. A. BROWN.

Belleville, January, 1861. 5-tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership formerly existing under the name and style of "Fletcher, Bennett & Bain," Brewers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 3rd day of November, 1860.

All debts due to the old firm are to be paid to Messrs. Bennett & Bain, *only.*

Messrs. Richard B. Bennett and Donald Bain continue the Brewing business at the old stand, "Roy's Brewery," under the name and style of "Bennett & Bain."

Messrs. B. & B. take this opportunity of thanking their customers for past support, and trust by always making a good article, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

R. B. BENNETT.
DONALD BAIN.

Belleville, Jan. 30th, 1861. 2

UNITED STATES LAND SCRIP.

FOR SALE, at a moderate price, a United States Land Warrant for ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES. Apply at this Office.

JUST RECEIVED,
LOVELL'S
NEW GEOGRAPHY
WITH
MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS,
BY
J. G. HODGINS.

Price, One Dollar.

E. HARRISON.

IMPORTANT.

DR. WISTAR'S PULMONIC SYRUP, is highly recommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. 25 cents per bottle.

NEW DRUG STORE!
DRUGS,
CHMICALS, PERFUMERY,
AND
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
Colors, Varnish, &c.

THE undersigned begs to inform farmers and others trading in STIRLING that he is prepared to offer everything in the above line at the

LOWEST PRICES,

and of the best quality.

JOHN AHERN,
Chemist and Druggist,
Apothecaries Hall, Stirling,
19-6m *adjoining Stirling Mills.*

FRENCH
Kid Gloves,
IN BLACK AND COLORS,
OF THE
BEST QUALITY,
JUST RECEIVED BY
P. D. CONGER.

Belleville, April 26th, 1861. 14

B. M. R.

Try the truly great PAIN KILLER, BRIGGS' MAGIC RELIEF, and if you are not satisfied of its superiority, after using the medicine, the price will be refunded by the Agent, in all cases. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

THOS. LINKLATER,

IN returning thanks to the public for the very generous support he has received since he commenced business, begs to state that he still keeps in stock all articles in his line of business, which he will sell CHEAP, either wholesale or retail. His stock of

STOVES

comprises all varieties of the most improved and latest styles of Cooking, Fancy and Plain Parlor for wood or coal, and Hall Stoves.

TIN WARE

and all other articles in his line of business kept constantly on hand, or made to order.

Tin Roofing & Galvanized Iron Work

executed upon the latest and best principle.

BELL HANGING

Having on hand a choice and elegant lot of Bell Pulls and Bells, he will give his special attention to this branch of the business.

☞ Houses fitted up with Stoves, Grates and Furnaces, and all JOB WORK punctually attended to.

☞ Remember the Shop, two doors north of Bedford's Feed Store, and immediately opposite Harrison's Book Store.

☞ *Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.*

THOS. LINKLATER.

Belleville, March 1st, 1861. tf.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CURRY, M'CANDLISH & FIELD, have this day assigned all their estate and effects, for the benefit of their creditors to the undersigned, we therefore request the creditors with the least possible delay to forward their claims, properly authenticated; and require all parties indebted to the firm to make immediate payment to us, or to W. H. PONTON, Esq., our solicitor.

ROBT. L. INNES,
DUNHAM OCKERMAN,
Assignees.

Dated, Belleville, 10th day of June, A. D. 1861. 21-tf

WORMS.

For destroying Worms in children, SITTZER'S VERMIFUGE CANDY is by far the most pleasant, safe, and effectual remedy now in use. Try it! Sold by all dealers in medicines.

Ten Bales—5,500 Pieces—
ENGLISH WALL PAPER.

E. HARRISON

HAS just received, per ship "*Queen of the Lakes,*" from Britain, a large assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,

which he offers Wholesale and Retail, at unusually low prices, at his BOOK STORE, Front Street.

Belleville, May 22nd, 1861. 18

TO INVENTORS.

MESSRS. INNES & MACLEOD would state that they are prepared to procure *Letters Patent for Inventions*, and also to make the necessary *Applications, Drawings, and Specifications*, in conformity with the requirements of the Bureau of Agriculture.

Plans and Specifications prepared for Engineering Works and Surveys executed.

R. L. INNES, C. E.,
HENRY MACLEOD, C. E., & P. L. S.
OFFICE.—Dafoe Buildings, Belleville. 7

MOIRA HOTEL,
Village of Moira, - - - - Huntingdon.

THE subscriber having bought the premises belonging to the late Mr. Ferguson, opposite the Town Hall, Huntingdon, has opened the house as an Hotel, where every accommodation will be provided for the travelling public.

DANIEL GEROW.

Huntingdon, June 15th, 1861. 22-m3

SOMETHING NEW.

ARTEMUS WARD may talk of Union and Disunion, but, gentlemen, if you wish to do justice to yourselves and country, call and see

J. W. BROWN'S

SPLENDID STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST ever brought to this place.

J. W. B. has also a large and superior assortment of

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Dutch and English Tweeds,

Also, a choice assortment of

MEN'S & BOYS' HATS.

J. W. BROWN.

Belleville, April 24th, 1861. 14

NEW MERCHANT
TAILOR SHOP,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.
WM. WATT.

[illegible] did in 1812. The [illegible] has opened out a select stock [illegible]

Ready Made Clothes,
AND CLOTHS,

suitable for the season, which he will sell or make up to order, at rates as reasonable as any shop in the county.

His was selected by himself and can therefore be recommended with safety.

All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction warranted.

SHOP—One door south of Hambly's Saloon, Front Street.

WM. WATT.

Belleville, May 6th, 1861. 16

Merchants' & Mechanics' BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY of Belleville, by MORTGAGE, that they will SAVE COSTS by making immediate payment to the Undersigned,

By Order,
THOMAS WILLS,
Sect. Treasurer.

Belleville, April 11th, 1861. 12-tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after MONDAY, June the 10th, 1861, PASSENGER TRAINS will leave Belleville Station as follows:—

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.	
Express at	2:40 A. M.	Express at	9:40 A. M.
Mail "	11:35 "	Mail "	6:25. P. M.
Mixed "	7:55. P. M.	Mixed "	10:15 "

A MIXED TRAIN leaves Kingston at 6:30 P. M., for the accommodation of Local Passengers between Kingston and Belleville.

W. SHANLY.
General Manager.

Montreal, June 4th, 1861. 21-6w

CASH FOR GRAIN.

I WILL PAY THE

Highest Price in Cash

FOR GRAIN.

DELIVERED AT MY WAREHOUSE West Belleville. For any quantity of

WHEAT,
RYE,
BARLEY,
PEAS,
OATS.

MR. CHARLES MARTIN is prepared to receive and pay for the same.

In entering the Grain Market it is my intention to purchase Grain from the Farmers, and pay the *Highest Market Price*, delivered at the Warehouse. It is not my intention to keep boys on the street to buy, nor to pay people extra for cartage. I can't do it. I believe in a fair price; just weights, and no gonging.

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 20th August, 1860. 31

CAMPBELL HOUSE
DUNDAS STREET, NAPANEE, C. W.

[illegible]
Room $1 per day.

Guests conveyed to and from the [illegible] free of charge.

ABEL YATES, *Propr*

THE Proprietor would say to th[illegible] in general that he has le[illegible] above House, and from its facilities with his experience and close att[illegible] business, he trusts he will rende[illegible] tion unto those may favour him [illegible] The Yard, Sheds and Barn ar[illegible] order, and none but trusty [illegible] ployed.

Napanee, May, 1861.

DAILY BOA[illegible]
Belleville, Picton, King[illegible]
Vincent. &[illegible]

THE ROYAL MAIL

BAY OF Q[illegible]

CAPT. F. A. [illegible]

LEAVES Belleville [illegible] (Sundays excepte[illegible] o'clock, for Picto[illegible] diate ports, arriv[illegible] o'clock, p. m. [illegible] every afternoon [illegible] FOUR o'clock. [illegible] Will also make [illegible] Vincent.

☞ Belleville [illegible] wish to do business [illegible] sirous of saving ti[illegible] steamer *Bay of Qu*[illegible] Kingston, and retur[illegible]

☞ Belleville re[illegible] ston) same day; HAL[illegible]

☞ Excursion [illegible] the Lake on the Mour[illegible] pleasure resorts, arra[illegible] rates.

Freights and passag[illegible] treal in connection wit[illegible] of Lake and River Ste[illegible]

Omnibusses and carri[illegible] ing at Belleville, Picton, May 20th, 1861.

NOTI[illegible]

THE undersigned havi[illegible] into partnership on t[illegible] last, requires a settlement [illegible] notes due him to the above [illegible]

JAM[illegible]

Belleville, October 24th,

DAFOE HOUSE,

Corner of Bridge & Pinnacle Sts.,
Belleville, C. W.

THIS WELL-KNOWN HOUSE having recently undergone many improvements throughout, is now open to travellers. The accommodations are inferior to none between Montreal and Toronto, and charges reasonable.

☞ *Careful Hostlers in attendance.* ☜
W. S. NORTHRUP, *Proprietor.*
Belleville, May, 1861. v27-n19

Carriage Factory.

CAMPBELL STREET, IN REAR OF MR. C. G. LEVESCONTE'S DRUG STORE.

DULMAGE & BAKER

KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture to order

Carriages, Buggies, Phætons, Lumber
WAGGONS AND SLEIGHS,

at prices LOWER than at any other establishment in Canada.

The work being done by themselves, or under their immediate supervision, and made out of the very best material, they can WARRANT all articles sold.

Repairing done upon the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates.

Belleville, Feb. 28th, 1861. 6

retary of War, which has been reported,
has certainly taken place, although

...OP,
FRONT S... BELLEVILLE, C. W.

WILLIAM McINNINCH,

IN returning thanks to the people of Belleville and the County, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the past seven years, begs to announce that he has recently *BUILT NEW AND COMMODIOUS PREMISES ON THE OLD SITE,* where he is prepared to do ALL KINDS OF WORK connected with the **Carriage & Blacksmith business,** in the best manner, and at the LOWEST PRICES. He has always on hand heavy and light

Waggons, Buggies, Phaetons, &c., &c.,
which for style, durability and cheapness,
ARE NOT SURPASSED.

In the Blacksmithing Department he has none but *FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN,* and the whole is under the immediate personal superintendence of the subscriber, who oversees ALL HORSE SHOEING, and is confident that any one entrusting him with their horses will receive every satisfaction.

W. McINNINCH.
Belleville, July 3rd, 1860. 24-tf

BY-LAW No.

A By Law to authorize the issue of Debentures to the amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars, for the improvement of County and Leading Roads in the County of Hastings.

[PASSED

WHEREAS the Corporation of the County of Hastings has at various times assumed as County Roads certain leading Roads running through the said County.

AND WHEREAS the said Corporation is required by Law to cause the same to be Gravelled or Macadamised with as little delay as reasonably may be.

AND WHEREAS for the Gravelling or Macadamizing of the County Roads, as well as the improving of certain leading roads, it is necessary to raise the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, payable in ten years from the date hereinafter mentioned.

AND WHEREAS for the purpose of creating a Sinking Fund for the redemption of said Debentures at maturity, it is necessary to raise and levy the sum of Two Thousand Dollars per annum, and for the payment of the interest on said loan it is necessary to raise and levy the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars per annum.

AND WHEREAS the whole amount of the rateable property of the municipality of the Corporation of the County of Hastings, according to the last revised Assessment Rolls was four millions three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and the special rate on the dollar for the paying of the interest and creating of an equal annual sinking fund for the payment of the principal at maturity, will be two twenty-seventh parts of a cent on the dollar.

THEREFORE The Corporation of the County of Hastings, enacts as follows:—

1. That the Warden and Treasurer for the time being, be, and they are hereby authorized to sign, affix the Seal of the Corporation, and issue Debentures, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, payable in ten years from the first day of September ensuing the date of the passing hereof, with interest after the rate of six per centum ... hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

—BY—

INNES & MACLEOD,

LAND SURVEYOR, LAND AND
General Agents.

CONSECON VILLAGE.

Block of 15 acres, on the south side of the main street, with a large two story frame dwelling erected thereon.

BRIGHTON.

Lot No. 29, and the east half of Lot No. 30, in the 9th concession. 300 acres.
West half of No. 30, in the 9th concession. 100 acres.

BELLEVILLE.

Lot No. 12, on the east side of Church St. 132 feet in front, by 198 feet in depth.
Building Lot, part of No. 10, West side of Ann Street, West Belleville, containing ½ acre.
Dwelling House and Lot on Canifton Road, near Railway crossing, ¼ acre.
Building Lot, west half of 20, on Meyer's hill. A very desirable situation for a private residence.
New Brick Dwelling House, corner of Pinnacle and Mill streets. This building is quite new, and is well situated for a Hotel, or place of business.
Three Frame Dwelling Houses, immediately adjoining the last mentioned property.

TYENDINAGA.

North ¼ of lot 7, 8th concession, containing 50 acres, with good house and barn. 20 acres cleared.
A new Frame Tavern 44 x 30, two stories high, in a good state of repair, and well situated for business, being at the junction of the Hungerford and Shannonville Roads, immediately adjoining Shipman's Mills.

HUNGERFORD.

No 17, in the 5th concession. 200 acres.

MARMORA.

...on.; 1, 6 and 7 in the ... 6, 7, and 9 in the 5th con. ... acres.
The above lands in Marmora are situated but a short distance from Marmora Village and Marmora Iron Works.
Lot 20, 5th concession, 200 acres.

STIRLING VILLAGE.

20 Building Lots on Wellington Street, laid on Park lot No. 1, of the Fidlar Estate.—The Stirling and Marmora macadamized road passes through the centre of these lots.
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5, south side of Wright street.
Lot No. 19, North side of Weaver street.
Lots Nos. 1 & 2, West side of John Street.
Lots Nos. 1, 2 & 3, North side of Robert st. There is a good Tannery on this property, and also a well finished dwelling house.

MADOC.

Lot No. 29, 9th concession, 200 acres, known as the Davis farm. About 50 acres cleared, a dwelling house and good frame barn, well fenced.
N. W. ¼ of lot No. 10, 11th concession, 50 acres. Improved farm with house and barn.
S. W. ¼ of lot No. 10, 11th concession, 50 acres. Improved farm with house and barn.
W. ½ of lot No. 8, 8th concession, 100 acres. This is a highly improved farm with a desirable residence.

ELZIVER.

West half of Lot No. 18, in the 6th con. 100 acres.
W. ½ of lot 13, 1st concession, 97 acres.
Also ¼ acre in the village of Queenborough.

Any information respecting the above properties will be given at the Office of Messrs *INNES & MACLEOD,* Dafoe Buildings, Pinnacle street.

Belleville, May 11th, 1860. 16.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND

OF
UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

WHEREAS the Revenues of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Funds of Upper and Lower Canada, are insufficient to meet the annual interest upon the Debentures issued and expressly secured upon the said Funds; AND WHEREAS ... from the general Revenues of the Province in aid of the said Funds; AND WHEREAS in view of the inadequacy of the said Funds to meet the annual charges upon them, the Government has been authorized to redeem the said Debentures, but no provision has been made for further advances from the General Revenue for the interest upon the said Debentures,—

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that from and after the payment of the half yearly interest due 31st December, 1860, no further payment will be made upon the Bonds issued upon the *Consolidated Municipal Loan Funds* of *Upper Canada* and of *Lower Canada,* except from the Revenues of the said Funds.—Holders of the said Bonds are informed that the Government of Canada is prepared to redeem the said Debentures in full at par, on presentation thereof to the Receiver General of Canada, or to the Financial Agents in London, Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., after the 1st January, 1861, and ... on the said Debentures at the rate of Five Per Cent Per Annum, until their presentation for redemption; PROVIDED such presentation takes place within the year ending 31st December, 1861.

Receiver General's Office,
Quebec, 31st December, 1860.
T. D. HARINGTON,
1-m6 D. R. G.

500 SHOT DEAD!

DR. McKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT

WORM CANDY,

IS working Miracles beyond all conception.—The Medical Faculty of Scotland, as well as England and Ireland, have pronounced this Worm Candy to do more good than all other Worm Medicines combined. It has stood the test since A.D., 1765, nearly one hundred years, which, almost every son and daughter of Old Scotia can testify. It has always borne the name of "OLD DR. McKENZIE'S WORM CANDY-STICK," as it resembles a candy-stick in taste and appearance, and a child eating it is wholly unconcious of taking medicine, and where worms exist the results are beyond description.

A child ten years of age, of Rev. J. McDougall, Dundee, passed over 500 WORMS in three Days, which he testifies, that he believes by God's blessing, it saved the child's life. Thousands of similar testimonials are given (without solicitation) to the present Proprietor.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

Restlessness, sudden starting and grinding the teeth in sleep, convulsions, ravenous appetite, (sometimes no appetite,) paleness, picking the nose, bowel complaints, fever, fretfulness, emaciation, looseness of the flesh, dry Cough, sour breath, &c., &c.

All of the above symptoms will immediately cease to exist by using this Medicine once or twice. It always gives health, even if no worms exist. It is perfectly harmless even to the most tender infant.

Warranted purely Vegetable in its combination.

FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH PACKAGE.

Sold at retail by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers in Europe and America, at 7½ pence Sterling (15 cents) per package, or 2 shillings (50 cents for four packages.) Be sure that each package has the signature of H. E. McKenzie, M. D., Glasgow, on the wrapper. Call for Dr. McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W.
CARTER, KERRY, & Co., Montreal, C. E.
General Wholesale Agents for the Canadas.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE Stone Blacksmith Shop now occupied by Mr. Jonas A. Canniff, near the Toll Gate, in Canifton.

The Shop is in a position where a good business can be done. Rent moderate, or for sale cheap.

Apply at this office.

Varieties.

THE COTTAGE BY THE SEA.

Childhood's days now pass before me,
Forms and scenes of long ago,
Like a dream they hover o'er me,
Calm and bright as evening's glow.
Days that knew no shade of sorrow,
When my young heart, pure and free,
Joyful hailed each coming morrow,
In the cottage by the sea.

Fancy sees the rose trees twining
Round the old and rustic door,
And below the white beach shining,
Where I gathered shells of yore;—
Hear my mother's gentle warning,
As she took me on her knee;
And I feel again life's morning,
In the cottage by the sea.

What though years have rolled before me,
Though 'mid fairer scenes I roam,
Yet I ne'er shall cease to love thee,
Childhood's dear and happy home!
And when life's long day is closing,
O, how pleasant would it be,
On some faithful breast reposing
In the cottage by the sea.

A MUSIC LESSON.

A Highland piper having a scholar to teach, disdained to crack his brains with the names of semibreves, minims, crochets, and quavers. 'There Donald,' said he, 'tak' your pipes, lad, and gie us a blast. So, verra weel blawn, indeed; but what's a sound, Donald, without sense? You may blaw forever without making a tune o't, if dinna tell you how the queer things on paper maun help you. You see that big fellow, wi a big round, open face, (pointing to a semi-breve between two lines of a bar,) he moves slowly from that line to this, while you beat ane wi' your fust and gie a long blast; if, now, ye put a leg to him ye mak' twa o' him, an' he'll move twice as fast; and if he black his face, he'll run four times faster then the fellow wi' the white face; but if, after the blacking his face, you'll bend his knee, or tie his leg, he'll hop eight times faster then the white faced chap I showed you first. Now, whene'er you blaw your pipes, Donald, remember this—that the tighter those fellows' legs are tied, they faster they'll run, and the quicker they're sure to dance.'

At his boarding house the other night Jenkins's landlady complained that something stopped the nose of the tea pot, as it would not pour. Jenkins suggested that he had observed it growing very weak lately, and he persumed it was unable to run any longer. 'Madam,' said Jenkins the next evening, 'if I see proper to help myself to this milk is there impropriety in it?' 'I don't know what you mean; but if you mean to insinuate that there is anything nasty in that milk, I'll give you to understand that you've struck the wrong house. There ain't a first hair in the milk, for as soon as Dorathy Ann told me the cat was drowned in it, I went and strained it over!' The horrified young man declined partaking of it.

A FRIGHTFUL CONTINGENCY.—A farmer from the neighborhood of Galston took his wife to see the wonders of the microscope, which happened to be exhibiting at Kilmarnock. The various curiosities seemed to please the good woman very well, till the animalculæ contained in a drop of water came to be shown off. These seemed to poor Janet not so very pleasant a sight as the others. She sat patiently, however till the 'water tigers' were magnified to the size of twelve feet, appeared on the sheet, fighting with their usual ferocity. Janet now rose in great trepidation, and cried to her husband. 'For gude sake, come awa,' John.' 'Sit still, woman, and see the show,' said John. 'See the show? keep us a man, what wad come o' us if the awful-like brutes wad break out o' the water.

A GOOD ..., who was a small man, and of a passive temper, had offended a brother comedian who was a tall, powerful man of six feet, and who had in consequence, declared that he would beat Dodd whenever he met him. Some time after, ill fortune threw them both together on the corner of Charles Street, where, as good as his promise, the big man gave Dodd such a confounded smack on the face as almost levelled him to the ground. Dodd recovering said, 'Dumme, sir, what's that for, do you mean that in earnest?' 'In earnest,' replied the other, placing himself in a boxing attitude. 'Oh, very well,' said Dodd, if it's in earnest: but I should not have liked such a jest at all,' and walked off.

TWO CLEVER SCRIBES.—A millionarie of Paris wrote to Scribe:—'My dear sir, I have a great desire to be associated with you in some dramatic composition. Will you do me the favor to write a comedy, and to permit me to add to it a few lines of my own? I will then have it produced in the most costly style on the stage, at my own expense, and we will share the glory!" To which the Scribe answers,—"My dear sir, I must decline your flattering proposal, because religion teaches me that it is not proper that a horse and an ass should be yoked together." "I have received your epistle. By what authority do you call me a horse?"

Starting out on a whaling expedition.—The schoolmaster requesting the little boy that had been 'whispering' to step into the next room.

A countryman, who saw for the first time a hooped skirt hanging at a shop door, called to ask "what bird do they keep in that cage."

A fellow in jail wishes he had the small-pox, so he could break out. He has tried everything else, but he cannot come it.

Naomi was five hundred and eighty years old when she married. Never despair, ancient maidens!

LOUIS ROENIGK,

Wholesale and *Retail Dealer in Cabinet Ware and Chairs, near Upper Bridge,*

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
SOFAS of the LATEST PATTERNS,
COUCHES, DIVANS, LOUNGES,
OTTOMANS AND CRICKETS.
Bureaus of many Patterns,
Pier, Centre, Side, Card, Toilet, Dining and Work Tables.

BEDSTEADS AND MATTRESSES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Rocking, Parlor, Cane, Flag, Windsor, and Children's Chairs. Church Cushions made to order.

UPHOLSTERING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.
FUNERALS FURNISHED.
☞ **Coffins always on hand.** ☜

All the above articles will be sold low for CASH, or good endorsed paper.

Dealers, Hotel-keepers, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Every article will be sold from twenty-five to fifty per cent CHEAPER than ever before offered for sale in this town.

LOUIS ROENIGK.
Belleville, April 17th, 1861. 13

The People's Great Books.

Any of these books will be forwarded by mail, post paid, to any address, on receipt of price by JOHN E. POTTER, *Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.*

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association, Philadelphia, etc. etc.

WILL Tell you of the Origin, History, and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth, illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

The Horse and his Diseases

WILL Tell you of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

The Horse and his Diseases

WILL Tell you of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, and all other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

The Horse and his Diseases

WILL Tell you of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Consecretion, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, and other Urinary Organs.

The Horse and his Diseases

WILL Tell you of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of bone, blood, and bog Spavin, Ring-bone, Sweenie, Strains, broken knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs and Head.

The Horse and his Diseases

WILL Tell you of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfelt, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Boweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapding, and other surgical operations.

The Horse and his Diseases

WILL Tell you of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to bit, saddle, ride, and break him to Harness; also, the form and law of WARRANT. The whole being the result of more than fifteen years' carfeul study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

The Family Doctor:

A COUNSELLOR IN SICKNESS,

BY

Prof. Henry S. Taylor, M. D.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY DOCTOR has reached an enormous sale, and wherever known is universally approved, both by the faculty and others. In plain language, free from medical technicalities, it gives you simple remedies easily obtained for the cure of Disease in all forms, with important rules for preserving the health, and directions for ... the Diseases of Ma... diseases peculiar to Women, are all treated in a clear and practical way. Always at hand, and ready to serve you, the simple recipes of this book may soon save you much suffering and many times the cost of the volume. It is printed in a clear and open type, and illustrated with appropriate engravings. Neatly bound in Cloth, price, $1, or in leather, $1.25.

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MISS ACTON'S MODERN COOKERY, embraces upwards of Twelve Hundred Receips, appropriately illustrated. 418 pages. Half bound, price, $1, or in cloth, extra, $1.25.

THE LIFE

OF OUR

LORD & SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

BY REV. JOHN FLEETWOOD, D. D.
CAREFULLY REVISED
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THE LIFE OF JESUS CHRIST is the philosophy of true religion. It exhibits the Principles of Christianity in their purity and beauty. It is perfect excellence personified, that the mind of man may grasp it, and be changed into the same image. The inspired writers have given it to us in detached descriptions. Dr. Fleetwood has arranged these in one harmonious whole, with such comments, explanations and incidental information as to render it alike acceptable to the scholar, as to "him who knows no more, but knows his Bible true." Belcher's revised edition contains the lives of the Apostles, History of the Jews, and an Essay on the Evidences of the bible. It is printed in a clear and open type, in one royal octavo volume, handsomely illustrated, and will be furnished in the following sytles:—

Cloth Extra,	Price,	$2 00
Law Sheep,	"	2 50
Cloth, Full Gilt,	"	3 00
Roan, Full Gilt,	"	3 50

The Holy Bible

FOR PULPIT AND FAMILY USE.

OUR EDITIONS OF THE HOLY BIBLE are unequalled for their durability, finish, elegance and completeness; no effort having been spared to render them perfect in every respect. Besides the Old and New Testament, each style contains the Apocrypha, Concordance, Psalms in Metre, Canne's Marginal Notes and References, and valuable tables of Scripture Measures, Weights, Coins, &c. The text corrected according to the standard of the American Bible Society. They are all printed in large sized type, in one royal quarto, with a neat Family record and Illustrations.

1.	Emb. Leather, Marb. Edges, Gilt Back, and 10 Engravings,	$ 3 75
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4.	Extra Paper, Im. Turkey, Full Gilt, 14 Steel Plates, Maps & Illum.,	9 00
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	do do do Antique,	12 00
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$1000 A YEAR can be made by selling the above and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

As these books are unequalled in their mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

For single copies, or for terms to agents, with other information apply to our address.

JOHN E. POTTER, *Publisher,*
11 No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. SYMONS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
Opposite Papineau's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since his residence in Belleville, begs to inform them and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the above named place, as a general

MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND CLOTHIER,

and hopes, by constant attention to business, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

☞ CUTTING done on the shortest notice and all WORK WARRANTED.

W. SYMONS.
Belleville, Nov. 29th, 1859. 45

British American Hotel,

CANIFTON.

THIS OLD established House, formerly kept by MR. WILLIAM POWER, has been leased for a term of years by the subscriber, who has newly furnished it throughout, with every convenience required by the travelling public. He trusts to make the British American a convenient and comfortable stopping place for Farmers, Drovers, and Travellers of every class. His Yards are commodious and of easy access, and his Stables spacious, and well supplied, and his BAR furnished with the CHOICEST LIQUORS. Give us a call, friends.

D. K. ROBLIN,
Late of the firm of Clifford & Roblin, Brewers.
April 10th, 1861. 12-6m

NEW TREATMENT.

BUFFALO MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Established for the cure of
DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, FEVER AND AGUE, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
Infirmities of Youth and Old Age, &c.
NO MERCURY USED.

DR. AMOS & SON.,

48 *East Genesee Street, three doors West of Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y.,*

ARE the only Physicians in the State who are members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. May be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, in every stage and symptom of disease. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years extensive practice in London.

YOUNG MEN.

There is an evil habit sometimes indulged in by boys, in solitude, often growing up with them to manhood, and which if not reformed by them in due time, not only begets serious obstacles to matrimonial happiness, but gives rise to a series of protracted, insidious, and devastating affections. Few of those who give way to this pernicious practice are aware of the consequences, until they find the nervous system shattered, feel strange and unaccountable feelings, and vague fears in the mind.

Self abuse is one of the most formidable enemies to health, for nothing else in the dire catalogue of human disease causes so destructive a drain upon the human system, drawing its thousands of victims through a few years of suffering down to an untimely grave. It destroys the nervous system rapidly, wastes away the energies of life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper development of the system, disqualifies for marriage, society, business, and all earthly happiness, and leaves the sufferer wrecked in body and mind, predisposed to consumption and a train of evils more to be dreaded than death itself.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

Dr. AMOS & SON take pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument in the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia, and New York; it has been declared the only useful instrument ever invented for the cure of Seminal Weakness, or any disease of the ... caused by the secret habit ... ment, pledge themselves that in any instance where it may prove unsatisfactory, after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order. Price Ten Dollars, by mail or express.

NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.

Seminal Weakness, pains in the joints, affection of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose, and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produces constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and in the end destroy both body and mind.

COUNTRY INVALIDS

Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for medicine, &c.

Address to Dr. AMOS & SON, 48 East Genesee Street, three doors West of Ellicott Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 38

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AND THE

BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz.:

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3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (*Free Church*)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (*Liberal.*)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (*Tory.*)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually intersting during the forthcoming year.—They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculation, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

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Facts for Farmers.

POTATOES ON GRASS LAND.

My land is in Brewer Me., is a clayey loam, free from stones, and now free from stumps, though it has been but 12 years since it was covered with a heavy growth of pine and hemlock timber. The day before I want to plant my potatoes, I spread a fair coat of manure on a piece of grass land that was mowed the year before, and after I have spread over as large a piece as will make one day's planting, (so as to keep the manure from drying up,) I commence at one end of the piece with a light sward plough and a strong pair of oxen, and run a rather shallow furrow as straight as possible, laying the furrow of course on the green sward so that the grass surfaces will lay together. The seed is dropt about 8 inches apart, on the grass land, right at the edge of the furrow that was turned up; then plough another back furrow, lapping it on the grass as before, so the two edges will meet together and cover the seed, and also the width of two furrows that has not been disturbed with the plough, that is, the two furrows are "cut and cover," as farmers call it, as is always the case when you are in the middle of a "land" and turn with a gee, and so on for the whole piece; but this furrow is a little more difficult, for the plough must run back *in,* or *at* the edge of this last track, but the plough can run a little deeper this third time, so as to give it hold enough of the earth to turn up this third furrow and lap it on the grass, ready to drop another row of potatoes.

The two narrow grass surfaces are thus laid together, with the manure between them, and the potatoes are planted in the midst, where they have a warm, moist nest, and will soon sprout up through the joint of the two furrows, and the roots will run out among the grass and manure, under each sod, and get all the benefit of the decomposing grass sward and dressing.

The seed is not so liable to be drowned by heavy spring rains, for the water will settle in the ditches made by the plough, and the plants will stand the drouth better, because these two grass surfaces will retain a sweat and moisture that the mellow earth will not. It is very little work to hoe them, for they do not need much larger hill or bed than they already have.

I have planted so for three years, and last season planted six acres of Jackson Whites in this manner, and think I can raise about double the crop per acre that my neighbors do, planted in the common way. When I dig them, the sward is very well rotted, but retains strength enough to be turned off with the hoe in flakes and lumps, and the potatoes lay like apples on a shelf, and as clean as smelts, for they have seen no dirt, looking at you and inviting you to pick them up; and the land is in tip-top order, for these old grass sods have had a ground sweat all summer, and have become quite rotten. I lack a suitable plough, for I need a *sward* plough with a mould board on each side. Will some of the plough folks see what they can get up for this purpose?

CURRANT WINE.

This article, as usually manufactured is rather a cordial than a wine, and is intirely inferior to the common wine; but when properly made, it is a very superior, healthful beverage particularly for summer drink, when fully diluted with water.—Before pressing the juice from the currants, pass them between a pair of rollers to crush them, after which they must be placed in a strong bag, and they will part with the juice readily with light pressure, such as a common screw heavy weights, &c. To each quart of juice add three ... gallon. Suppose the cask intended to be used is 30 gallons. In this put 30 quarts of currant juice, 90 lbs. of double refined sugar, and fill the cask to the bung with water; roll it over until the sugar is all dissolved. This will be told by its ceasing to settle in the barrel. Next day roll it again, and place it in a cellar where the temperature will be sure to be even. Leave the bung loose for the free admission of air.—In the course of one two or three days, fermentation will commence. By placing the ear to the bunghole a slight noise will be heard such as may be observed when carbonic acid is escaping from champaigne or soda water. Fermentation will continue for a few weeks, converting the sugar into alcohol. As soon as this ceases, drive the bung in tightly, and leave the cask for six months, at the end of which time the wine may be drawn off perfectly clear, without any excess of sweetness.

TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA.

VANDERWATERS' $80 REAPER!

AND

MOWING MACHINES!

IN this age of MACHINERY, the Reaper and Mowing Machine stands forward in bold relief, as an economizer of time and labor. The fact is evident that the wants of the farming community cannot be met through the medium of expensive Machines.

To meet this want, the

VANDERWATERS' REAPER has been produced at so low a price, as to place it within the reach of all.

Among the advantages this machine has over others, are the following:

1st. It is light in its construction, and yet sufficiently strong.

2nd. The driver has full control over it. Without leaving his seat, he can raise or lower the Cutter-bar to the height of 18 inches, at pleasure, and not stop his team.

The question may arise, how can we furnish a machine at so low a figure, which is in every respect equal, and in many respects superior to high-priced machines? We reply:

1st. The profits on expensive machines are enormous—those on ours, are necessarily small.

2nd. Our machines are so simple in their construction, that they can be produced at a much less cost.

With these advantages, both as respects price, simplicity of construction, and neatness and quality of work, we fearlessly place it in competition with any machine in the market, fully relying upon its merits to sustain itself before the public.

Manufactured by E. Vanderwaters, Sidney.

☞ Farmers, send in your orders at once, if you want them filled.

Address, E. VANDERWATERS,
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Millinery & Dressmaking

MISS FRITH

HAVING just received a fresh supply of the Latest Spring Fashions, is prepared to supply her customers with, Make to Order, Trim, Cut and Fit, with or without making, all articles in her line, such as

DRESSES,
BONNETTS,
MANTLES,
CLOAKS, &c., &c.,

All articles made to order, warranted to give satisfaction.

Shop at the old stand, under *The Intelligencer* office.

Belleville, May 1st, 1861. 15-tf

REMOVAL.

Hambly's Bakery, Confectionary, and
SALOON.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has *REMOVED* his establishment to those spacious premises lately occupied by the Bank of Montreal, on Front Street, which have been entirely refitted, and with increased accommodation he trusts to be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may honour him with their custom.

BREAD AND FANCY BISCUITS, &C.

CONFECTIONARY

of all kinds at Wholesale and Retail,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS IN THEIR SEASONS.

THE SALOON

will be furnished with the *CHOICEST WINES AND LIQUORS.* PALE and other ALES of superior qualities, and
London Porter.

FRESH OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Refreshments or Suppers supplied to Balls, Parties, or Pic-Nics.

P. HAMBLY.
Belleville, March 14th, 1860. 8

The Longest Established Watch-Maker in CANADA.

WM. NORTHGRAVES,

Who has been over 40 years in business in Canada, still occupies

THE WELL KNOWN STAND

where he has been for the last 18 years, *Nearly opposite the Commercial Buildings,* and keeps constantly for sale a good assortment of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

HE desires to announce again to the inhabitants of Belleville and its vicinity, that he is prepared as ever to repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, in the best manner, and at the lowest rates.

Customers have a guarantee from the past that work will be well done, and that any articles left for repairs will not be lost or sold as in some other establishments, as none have ever lost anything entrusted to his care, however long it has remained with him. All articles left in charge are on the contrary always on hand, ready for delivery. By constant attention to business he hopes to merit a continuation of that patronage which has always been bestowed upon him.

All orders in the line executed promptly and well.

☞ The highest cash price given for old Gold, Silver and Watches.

Galvanizing neatly executed.

Belleville, August 1st, 1860. 28

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Undersigned begs respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding country, that he has sold out his former Watch making establishment, opposite Fanning's Hotel, and has entered into Partnership with MR. HENRY ROSENBERG, successor to Mr. Chas. Brick; and hopes his friends and customers will continue the kind patronage, hitherto thankfully received.

CHAS. VONGUNTEN

New Watchmaking

ESTABLISHMENT,
Next door to M. Nulty's Auction Room.

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the citizens of Belleville and public generally, that they have entered into Partnership, in ... in the best style, ... the shortest notice, and cheaper than other shop in town.

ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, always on hand, and for sale cheap.

H. ROSENBERG.
C. VONGUNTEN.

N.B.—Parties having left Watches with Mr. Charles Brick, at this shop, over one year's standing, are requested to call for them, otherwise they will be sold at Public Auction to pay charges.

TO BE SOLD OR TO BE LEASED,

SEVERAL valuable building lots on Front Street, in one of the BEST BUSINESS parts of the town.

ALSO,

Several lots on Pinnacle Street, fronting the Court House, and Commercial Bank.

Application to be made by letter (post paid) to the Rev. JOHN CARROLL, Gananoque, or to ALEX. MENZIES, Esq., Belleville.

Belleville, March 3, 1859. 6-tf

FRESH GROCERIES!

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce that he has opened a

NEW GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE

in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Coleman as a Drug Store,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE,

where he will keep constantly on hand the choicest assortment of

Teas, Coffee, Sugars,
LIQUORS, TOBACCO, RAISINS,
Currants, Rice, Soap, Candles, &c.,

Together with all articles required for FAMILY USE, and which having been

Bought for Cash,

will be *SOLD AS CHEAP* as at any other house in Town.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT GORDON.
Belleville, Nov. 13th, 1860. 43

CASH FOR EVERYBODY

WHO WISHES TO HAVE IT,
By Turning Surplus Stock into Money.

THE undersigned receives consignments for sale by Auction where the highest prices can be obtained.

All parties consigning goods may rely on *PROMPT SALES* and immediate returns.

T. F. NICHOLL,
Auctioneer & General Comm'n Merchant,
Peterborough, C. W.

N. B.—This Town is acknowledged by the commercial community to be the best in the Province for business.

Peterborough, C. W., Dec., 1860. 50

FOR SALA.

THE NORTH HALF of Lot 25, 8th Con. Hungerford. Apply to
G. BENJAMIN.
Belleville, 20th Jan. 1, 1859.

Plaster, Plaster.

400 BBLS. AMES & MERRIAM'S PLASTER, ground in November, KEPT DRY, WARRANTED PURE, for sale at Flint's Wharf.

CHAS. MARTIN.
Belleville, Feb. 27th, 1861. 6

MRS. PRATT

WISHES to say to the Ladies of Belleville and vicinity, that she is now prepared to do *STAMPING* for every description of Embroidery. A variety of Ladies under clothing and baby linen constantly on hand. Please call and examine, next door to the Market Inn.

Belleville, April 4th, 1861. 11

HEAD QUARTERS,

HASTINGS VILLAGE, MADOC.

THE subscriber begs to acquaint the travelling public that he has leased the premises formerly occupied by Mr. L. Moon, which he has thoroughly renovated, and trusts that by strict attention to business to share the public patronage. The Table and Bar will be furnished with the best the market can afford. Good Ostlers always in attendance.

WM. HUDGINS, Proprietor.

N. B.—He still continues his Baking and Butchering in connection with the above business.

Madoc, Feb. 13th, 1861. 4

The Scottish American Journal,

A FIRST CLASS WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

A DEEPLY interesting and humorous SCOTTISH TALE, entitled *Chapters from the life of James Tacket,* will be commenced in the *SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL,* for April 20. This tale is one of the most humorous and entertaining ever published, and will be especially appreciated by SCOTTISH READERS.

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The Scottish American Journal has been pronounced one of the most readable papers published on the American continent

The breadth and variety of its news, the ability of its editorials, and the general excellence of its contents, have made it one of the most popular and widely read journals circulated in the United States and British Provinces.

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The *MONTREAL WITNESS* is non sectarian in religion, and free from party politics. It spares no pains to keep up with the news of the day, and is a reliable commercial record. It also devotes much space to literature suitable for family reading, and altogether is designed to be equally interesting to young and old of both sexes. The Minister, the Merchant, the Farmer, and the Family, will, it is hoped, find it alike interesting. Of this paper three editions are published:—

The *DAILY WITNESS,* containing 4 pages, is published every afternoon, and sent by the evening mails at $3 per annum. The city is supplied by news venders.

The *MONTREAL WITNESS,* containing 8 pages, is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and sent by the early morning mails at $2 per annum. When sent by carriers in the city, the price is $3.

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In all the above editions the price is uniform—*Payable in Advance*—and the paper stops when the subscription expires, unless renewed.

The postage is payable by each subscriber, quarterly in advance, at his own Post-Office, at the rate of half-a-cent each number.

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All Subscriptions and Communications to be addressed to

JOHN DOUGALL.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

ARE unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, *Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs.* They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in TEN MINUTES.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan" Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES sole proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by M. Sawyer R. Holden and E. Chandler, Belleville, A. D. C. Hawley Trenton, and all medicine dealers. 19-1y

"THE LEADER," "THE PATRIOT," AND "News of the Week."

THE favor with which the *Leader* has been received by the Public may be judged by the fact that since its commencement, in July, 1852, it has steadily increased in circulation until, in its various Editions, it has SEVERAL THOUSAND more subscribers than any other paper in Canada. Every exertion is being used to make it more and more indispensible for every family in the Province.

THE DAILY LEADER

Is published every morning, in time for the early Trains, at SIX DOLLARS per annum, in advance. It is a large sheet, and contains the earliest and most reliable intelligence that can be obtained from every part of the world.

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Is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at THREE DOLLARS a year, in advance. It contains all the reading matter of the *Daily Leader;* and for parties who do not reside near enough to a Post Office to call every day, this paper will supply them with all the intelligence they could receive from a Daily.

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Is published every Friday, and the "THE PATRIOT" and the "NEWS OF THE WEEK" are published every Wednesday, at the rate of ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance. These papers are printed on a large sheet, and contain the most important part of the reading matter of the *Daily Leader.* Market Reports are particularly attended to in them. These are the CHEAPEST PAPERS in the Provinces.

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JUST received from the manufacturer, News, Job, and Card Inks, of the following Colors and Prices:

News Ink, from 20 to 25 cents per lb. 25 lb Kegs.

Book Ink from 40 cents to	$1,00	per lb.
Card "	2,00	"
Red "	2,00	"
Pale Red	1,00	"
Light Red	0,50	"
Dark Blue	2,00	"
Pale Blue	1,00	"
Light Blue	0,75	"
Gold Size	2,00	"

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The money must accompany each order.